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Arab Leader Forecasts "Holy War" In Palestine

Wheat & Rice For China

United States Aid
Washington, Feb. 13.—The US\$18,000,000 which Congress voted for additional aid to China will provide 18,600 long tons of wheat and 47,752 tons of rice, the State Department announced today.

Relief shipments have already started and will be speeded so as to arrive by April at the latest, officials said.

Spring was described as a critical period for Chinese food supplies. Congress added, US\$18,000,000 for China in December to legislation providing stopgap aid for France, Italy and Austria. The China aid was added to an earlier relief appropriation to swell the total for China to US\$45,700,000.

EARLIER ALLOTMENT
The earlier relief allotment of US\$27,700,000 will supply 50,000 tons of wheat from the U.S. along with 43,500 tons of rice from this country. Additional rice for China was bought in Siam.

The American relief food is to be distributed through a controlled ration system operated by the Chinese government in five coastal cities, including Shanghai.

Aside from the wheat and rice, the additional US\$18,000,000 relief programme will provide 2,000 tons of hybrid seed corn, US\$200,000 worth of pesticides and medical supplies worth US\$1,000,000.—Associated Press.

Soviet Widens Partition

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Russia has ordered a Soviet made of the British-American economic administration to be set up in Eastern Germany.

The action was a further step in the partition of Germany between East and West. It marked a further departure from the united four zone economy promised by the big three at Potsdam in the summer of 1945.

Minister Vasily Sokolovsky, Russian Commander in Germany, issued directions for formation of a 25-member German "economic commission" in the Eastern zone. It closely parallels the German economic administration set up by the British and American military governments at Frankfurt for their combined zones.—Associated Press.

Tornado Kills Five

Newton, Mississippi, Feb. 13.—Five persons were killed and more than 20 injured when a tornado ripped through this town today.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Petty Propaganda War

THE propaganda war between the United States (aided by a somewhat reluctant Britain) and Soviet Russia is finding a petty, childish level which reflects no credit to the protagonists. It is impossible to discover anything of constructive value either in America's publication of the secret Russo-German agreement of 1940 or of Moscow's retaliation with disclosures of so-called Anglo-French perfidy in 1939 and 1940. These high-power politics and exhilarating diplomatic "achievements" have, of course, their proper place in the historical archives, but beyond that they possess little importance or interest. If, as it has been suggested, this mud-slinging is designed to influence the attitude of the peoples in the so-called "No Man's Zone" of Europe towards either Sovietism or Democracy, it is as ingenious as it is fatuous. It is a technique reminiscent of ill-bred children scribbling insulting things about each other on street walls and with the same danger: eventually those children come to blows. Both the American and Russian professional propagandists display the same short-comings—they underrate the intelligence of their audiences. There appears to be an assumption that whatever the propagandist

Commo-Held Marine Dies

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—Announced today that one of the five United States Marines captured by the Communists in North China on Christmas Day had died of wounds, the Chinese Communist Radio accused the United States of active participation in China's civil war.

The five Marines set out on a hunting trip from Tsingtao, chief port of the province of Shantung, on Christmas Day and were not heard of afterwards.

On January 6, United States officials said the men were believed to be prisoners of the Chinese Communists.—Reuter.

11 Feared Dead In House Fire

Utica, New York State, Feb. 13.—Eleven persons were believed to have perished in a fire that razed a two-story house here today. Five bodies, including those of three children, had been recovered six hours after the fire broke out.

Firemen said that 14 other persons had escaped. Three members of one family who had jumped from the second floor window suffered injuries requiring hospital attention.—Reuter.

LAUREL FREED ON AMNESTY

Manila, Feb. 13.—The Philippine Congress late tonight completed legislative approval of President Manuel Roxas' proclamation of amnesty for political collaborators—the Republic's hottest issue.

The House approved by 4 votes to eight a Senate-approved resolution discharging treason charges against Filipinos who helped the Japanese politically and economically.

Immediately after the resolution's approval, Solicitor-General Manuel Lim signed motions for dismissal of charges against Jose P. Laurel, puppet President of the islands during the Japanese occupation, and Jorge B. Vargas, wartime Ambassador to Japan.—Associated Press.

Fire Destroys Cornell Lab

Ithaca, New York State, Feb. 13.—A fire destroyed the high voltage laboratory at Cornell University today.

The research centre was one of the most complete college laboratories in the United States and the damage estimated at a loss of over \$1,000,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 13.—Forecasting a "holy war" in Palestine, the head of the Palestine Arab political mission in Britain, Izzedeen Shawa Bey, declared in London today that "but for their unfortunate dispute over Kashmir, both India and Pakistan would have overwhelmed us—and that is the word—with volunteers and financial and other aid."

In London, Shawa Bey said, between 8,000 and 10,000 volunteers had come forward from the Indian sub-continent, Ceylon, China, Great Britain, the United States, and South Africa.

Hindus as well as Moslems were among the volunteers from the Indian peninsula. They were for the most part veterans of the last war.

Shawa Bey said he had been recruited to the Middle East for discussions with the Arab League and the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, which would embrace the question of forming an "International Brigade" to help the Arabs.

He accused the United States of being responsible for facilitating the development of Communist influence in the Middle East by taking sides with Russia in the scheme to partition Palestine.

"The strategy in Palestine," Shawa Bey, "is very much in favour of the Arabs. Anyone, however, who has in mind warfare on modern principles will be very disappointed."

"We have been told that the Jews are going to have aeroplanes and tanks with submarines and torpedo boats all along the 60 miles of coast, but the Arabs are very wisely making provision for all eventualities."

EVENTS MOVING FAST

"There exists a Supreme Arab Command, which includes top military people. The name of the Commander in Chief has not yet been published. Things have been moving very fast in the Middle East of late, much faster than people in Britain seem to realise."

In levelling his charges against the United States, Shawa Bey said it was evident that many of the Palestine Jewish immigrants coming chiefly from Eastern Europe, were "Communist spearheads."

He did not understand how there could be a compromise between the increasing hatred of Communism apparent in the United States, and American co-operation with Russia in a scheme which would bring the Russians into the Mediterranean basin.

"Not only is the co-operation of these two nations evident on the question of partition," continued Shawa Bey, "but there is ample evidence that both America and Russia are assisting the Jews with arms and other war materials."

"I have no evidence that the American Government, as such, is assisting the Jews to take up arms, but that does not mean that the Jews cannot go into one of the American Departments and buy the officials out."

Shawa Bey said he hoped to meet the Mufti of Jerusalem in a few days. The Mufti, Haj Amin El Hussein, commanded the undisputed leadership of the Palestine people and was the only man for Palestine, he declared.

In accordance with the Principles of self-determination and freedom of conscience, the Arabs of Palestine would "take no substitute" for him.—Reuter.

FOUR JEWS SHOT

Jerusalem, Feb. 13.—A full official inquiry into the deaths of four Jews found shot in an Arab quarter of Jerusalem was tonight ordered by Lieutenant General H. A. MacMillan, General Officer Commanding Palestine, after a British Army sergeant major had been placed under arrest pending inquiries.

The Jews were found dead with bullet wounds outside St Stephen's Gate last night.

The Jewish Agency Executive demanded an inquiry, and the Army authorities arrested the sergeant major when he was reported to have been in charge of the soldiers alleged to be concerned.

An Army communiqué, stating an inquiry would be held on General MacMillan's orders, said it was the duty of all citizens to come forward with all evidence concerning the deaths.

Arab Higher Committee sources tonight said the Army had nothing to do with the deaths of the Jews and reported that the four Jews, dressed as Arabs, had been stopped in a lane leading to the Moslem headquarters of the old city.

The Jews were found to be heavily armed and were executed by Arab guards, these sources said.

MAY RESIST ARREST

A Jewish Agency spokesman today hinted that the Jews were prepared to resist arrest by the British because they were likely to be forced to leave police and army vehicles in Arab areas and left to the mercy of the Arabs.

The spokesman was commenting on the death of four Jews who had been arrested yesterday with arms and were alleged to have been forced to leave an army vehicle outside the walls of Jerusalem's old city, where they were later found shot and stabbed.

The Jewish Agency spokesman said the Jewish Executive made a definite charge of murder against the British troops who, by leaving the Jews in an Arab area to be killed, were "necessitating before the fact."

Reuter.

GOVT. MUST WOO TUC

Obstacles In Way Of
"Freezing" Plan

London, Feb. 13.—Responsible Labour Members of Parliament tonight declared that critics who expected a breach between the Government and the Trades Union Congress, over the Cabinet's plan to freeze wages, profits and prices, will be disappointed.

It is recognised generally, however, that four obstacles must be cleared before the Government can secure an effective backing from the whole industrial population for its new policy to fight the economic crisis.

Early reports indicate that the negotiating committee of the TUC has already decided to revise its General Council to endorse the Government's policy.

The second task is to secure the TUC General Council's endorsement. If the whole General Council agrees to this course, an even bigger job lies ahead.

BIGGEST OBSTACLE
This is to secure the acquiescence of all the 200 individual trade unions affiliated to the TUC for these are the real arbiters of the success or failure. They are wage negotiating bodies, while the TUC is not.

A number of unions representing several million workers are at present engaged in negotiations for wage increases. All unions will have to take individual decisions on the Government plan.

Assuming that the individual union executives officially approve there will still remain one obstacle—securing endorsement by the union membership of Britain—totalling over 7,500,000 workers.

Unofficial strikes by sections of the unions could endanger the plan and even wreck it at the start.

There seems to be little evidence, however, that Labour quarters are pessimistic as to the outcome.—Reuter.

Kidnapped From Husband

Blackshear, Georgia, Feb. 13.—Police, armed with a warrant charging kidnapping, were today searching for a "boy friend" alleged to have whisked off a 14-year-old school girl a quarter of an hour after she had married an 18-year-old farm hand.

The girl, blue-eyed Mildred Asplavall Teston, has returned to her home after a week, and has told Sheriff Taylor that the former boy friend, James B. Davis, drove off with her in a car as her husband stood bewildered at a roadside cafe.

She said they slept together in the car every night and had been on "a wild ride" to a mountain spot in Tennessee.

The husband, Doniver Teston, said that annulment proceedings had been filed.

Earlier, Teston, after hearing the girl's story that she tried to get away from Davis but that she was "afraid even to move," said: "I'll take her back if this isn't her fault. I don't blame her for anything."—Reuter

BURMA TO NATIONALISE

Govt. Will Take Over
Foreign Concerns

Rangoon, Feb. 14.—All foreign-owned businesses including those operated by British commercial concerns will be taken over by the Burma Union Government within two years, it was officially stated on Friday.

Under the present plans, major industries like forestry, mines and oil come under direct government control immediately, even though they may remain unnationalised for the present.

Ko Ko Gyi, Communications Minister who is handling the government nationalisation programme, told the Associated Press that the British-owned Irrawaddy Flotilla Company will be transferred to the Burmese government control "very shortly."

Negotiations are almost completed, he said, adding the government will pay the Flotilla Company only for such floating assets as it requires. The minister declared that compensation will be paid on the government's terms not on terms sought by the company.

According to well-informed quarters, Lord Listowel, former Secretary of State for Burma, who helped negotiate the Anglo-Burmese treaty in October last year, is coming to Burma from the Ceylon independence celebrations to assist the British Ambassador here to protect British business interests affected by Burmese nationalisation.—Associated Press.

Patrols Active In Kashmir

New Delhi, Feb. 13.—The Government today reported that Indian patrols killed 88 Moslem raiders at Samka, in the Jammu area of Kashmir last night and forced 4,000 attackers to retreat.

A communiqué said the attackers exchanged rifle and automatic weapon fire with the patrol before withdrawing from Samka.

Indian transport planes dropped food supplies to the garrison at Poonch, which has been cut off by the Moslem raiders.—United Press.

KWONG TUNG COURT OF INQUIRY FINDINGS

Several Recommendations

The Court of Inquiry into the fire aboard the ss Kwong Tung on January 24 this morning made known its findings. In a written report read by the President (Mr. James Jolly, CBE), the Court paid tribute to the excellent work carried out by the crew and nearby police officers and revenue officers, and also made recommendations regarding future arrangements for handling passengers and their baggage.

The full findings of the Court follow.

We find that the River Steamer "Kwong Tung", official Number 110,032 and of 1218.44 gross tons, registered at Hongkong, under the ownership of the Yuen On Steamship Company, Limited, of 8, Queen's Road, West, Hongkong, arrived in the Port of Victoria from Canton at about 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 24, 1948, and berthed alongside the east side of the pier known as the Yuen On Wharf where she lay port side to.

The "Kwong Tung" was due to sail for Canton at 9 p.m. having cleared outwards with a nil manifest, and there is no doubt in our minds that she was satisfactorily equipped and manned for the forthcoming voyage and that Charles Trott was the Master of the vessel.

We accept the evidence that passengers began to embark after 5 p.m. and we have no reason to doubt that the estimated number on board at the time of the casualty was between four and five hundred persons. Although only four hundred and two passage tickets had been issued, it is quite possible that friends had accompanied intending passengers on board. In this connection we have evidence which clearly shows that passage tickets may be obtained subsequent to the vessel's departure, and under these circumstances it is very obvious that the total number of passengers on board at the time of sailing could not possibly be known with any accuracy and neither could the Port Clearance be accepted as being in any way a true statement of the vessel's contents.

SMALL FIRE
The last survey of the "Kwong Tung" was completed on July 21, 1947, and she was issued with an appropriate certificate fully covering the nature of her cargo of 709 passengers and a crew of 64.

From evidence adduced before the Court we are of the opinion that a fire broke out at approximately 7 p.m. and was confined to a very small area on the deck immediately adjacent to the port side of the starboard stairway leading to the main deck to the upper deck.

The prompt and efficient use of well placed chemical extinguishers by the three fruit stall attendants, Teang Hin Cheung, Chu Chung Ling and Mok Kau brought the fire under complete control before the arrival of the fire brigade at 7.17 p.m. in answer to a call received at 7.15 p.m., but we note with very deep regret that 70 persons lost their lives by drowning. We are fully satisfied that the heavy loss of life was a direct result of panic and the ensuing stampede, which resulted in a large number of persons either falling or being pressed overboard.

There is no doubt that the Fire Fighting Equipment was in first class order, and we have noted with appreciation the commendable action of the crew who rapidly brought hoses to bear on the seat of the fire.

We fully recognise the fact that no arrangement of gangways can possibly cope with circumstances where passengers attempt to carry their heavy baggage on shore and in some cases endeavour to return on board to collect it.

There is insufficient evidence to show what actually started the fire, but the undoubted presence of large quantities of potassium chlorate in personal baggage must be accepted as the primary cause. We admit the evidence of the Government Chemist that this substance is dangerous in itself, and also when in contact with other substances, and in such circumstances would probably inflame organic matter while the potassium chlorate itself would decompose forming a white smoke which was referred to by a large majority of the witnesses. We cannot set aside the possibility of mineral acids also being contained in passengers' baggage, and where potassium chlorate is concerned the presence of such acids would be sufficient to start a fire.

We are aware that under the provisions of Section 15 of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance of Hongkong, Number 10 of 1889, and again under Section 440 of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, it is an offence for any person to carry, or attempt to carry, in any vessel, any dangerous goods without so notifying the Master of the vessel. At the same time, and considering this particular trade, we are of the firm opinion that a fuller and more careful examination of passengers' baggage should be enforced by the Authorities concerned with the routine searches for arms and the control of prohibited exports and unmanifested cargo. We are fully aware of the difficulties connected with such closer supervision, for many dangerous goods are not readily recognisable as such.

(Continued on Page 12)

Entente Cordiale An Immutable Alliance

Paris, Feb. 13.—The close union and community of views between Great Britain and France—this co-operation between the two countries—was the keystone of the 16-nation alliance and of French Foreign Policy.

Mr. Bidault added: "There is no possible intermediary between Germany and Europe other than France herself. Europe can only be reassured by France."

Mr. Bidault demanded the following limitations on Germany: 1.—The occupation to be eventually limited to the Rhenish provinces.

2.—A limitation or prohibition of certain industries.

3.—An international regime for the Ruhr and an equitable distribution of Ruhr coal.

4.—A federal Germany and an effectively controlled Ruhr, "which were essential conditions of our security."

"It is essential," he said, "that we enable that part of Germany for which we are responsible to live. Our duty is to achieve the permanent objectives of French policy with the means at our disposal and, failing four-power agreement, to do this by means of a common policy between the three other governments, and we shall try to harmonise our views with the United States and Great Britain."

Mr. Bidault said that on important points Britain and the United States diverged from France in her views on Germany. A fuller exchange of views would take place in London and it is a tripartite agreement could be reached on the matter to reach agreement between the four powers.

In an earlier reference to Russia and Slav opposition at the United Nations Organisation, the French Foreign Minister said some rays of light appeared to be showing on the eastern horizon, and if this development was confirmed, no country would be more satisfied than France.

Mr. Bidault said that Marshall aid was vital to the welfare of Europe and the maintenance of peace.—Reuter.

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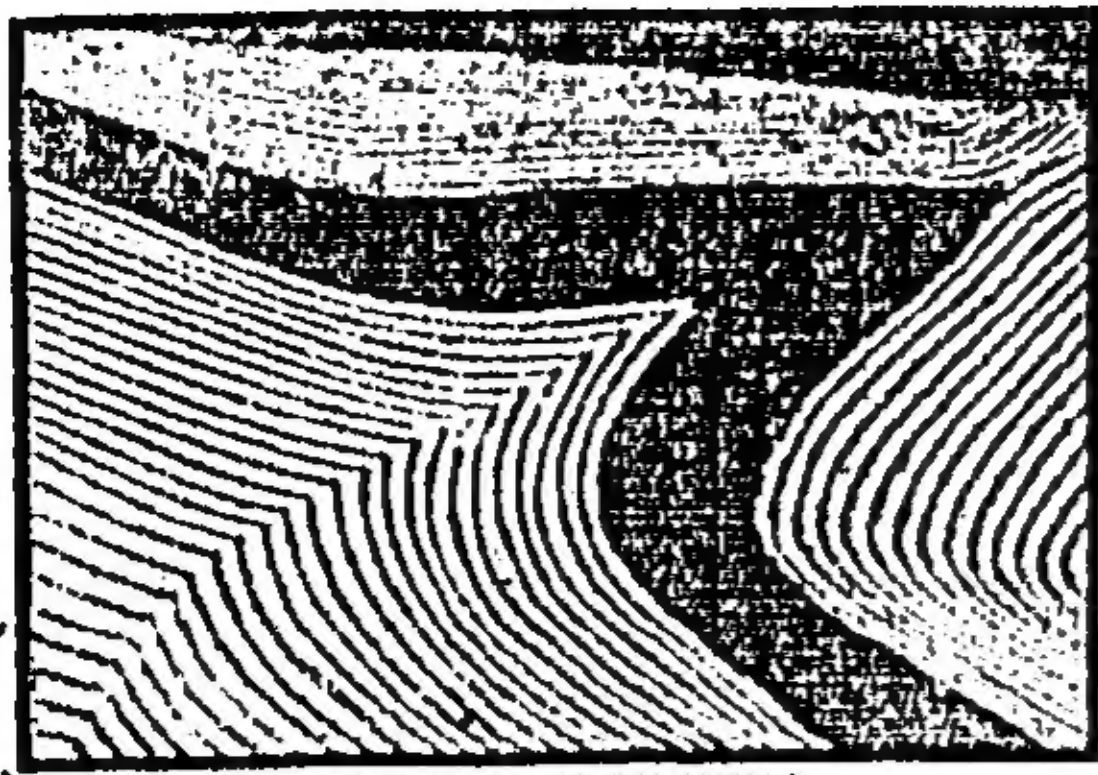
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Come to think of it—

It IS rather like the zebra...



CONTOUR PLOUGHING

MY brother, who is an agricultural engineer, called on me the other day to ask if I'd any old swords. When I inquired what he wanted them for he said: "To turn into ploughshares, of course."

I didn't have a sword because we never used them in the R.A.F., but I asked him to tell me more, and this is what he said:

Unknown to most townsmen, there is a serious famine in Britain just now—a famine in ploughshares. Ploughing is being held up all over the place because farmers can't get shares. It is worse than the shortage of razor blades during the war.

The drought has made the ground so hard that ploughshares are wearing out twice as fast as they should. Instead of lasting several days they are often done for in a few hours.

"That's where the swords come in," my brother said. "Fellow like myself are doing something that would have been laughed at before the war. We are repairing worn out shares by welding on bits of old motor-car springs and anything else we can find."

"Swords would be ideal. There is enough good steel in one sword to rebuild half a dozen ploughshares and make them better than when they were new."

I hope he gets his swords. He will then be in the same class as the farmer at Boston, Lines, who has built himself an eight-furrow plough from an old Sherman tank. It's the Nobel Peace Prize.

IT CAME TRUE

THE original prophecy that men would one day beat their swords into ploughshares was made, if you remember, by Isaiah. The Americans say that it first came true at Grand Detour, Illinois, in 1937 when a retired major fitted a sword to his plough because the ground was too hard to shift with a share made of wood.

This may set you wondering who invented ploughs in the first place. Archaeologists believe they were thought of somewhere in Central Asia, and the first ones were not drawn by oxen but by people.

We've advanced a lot since then. In 1937 a farmer in the Westbury, Wiltshire, hitched his wife to a plough, and his outraged neighbours had him prosecuted. That's one centenary the Americans won't celebrate.

With two horses and a single-furrow plough a man can do about an acre a day. With a tractor and a three-furrow plough an acre an hour is a fair average.

This is in England. In America, as you'd expect, they do things on a bigger scale. There's a man called Luther Breese, in Texas, who has a nightmarish apparatus that makes 70 furrows at once and turns up 14 acres an hour.

Another American development is a built-in radio on the tractor to relieve the monotony, and a hot-water system to keep the ploughman's feet warm.

JESTS AND JEERS

A lady is a woman who makes it easy for a man to be a gentleman.

The 'New Look' so far hasn't caught on in Hongkong. It isn't material!

The only people who like others to stick their nose into their business are the handkerchief makers.

A man doesn't buy his wife a fur coat to keep her warm but to keep her pleasant.

The world is full of willing people—some willing to work, the rest willing to let them.

The most famous painters of women are the women themselves.

Men can remain bachelors by keeping out of arm's way.

Money doesn't grow on trees, but limbs have a way of attracting it.

"I'll give you twenty dollars if you'll let me paint you," said the artist to an old mountaineer.

"There ain't no question about that," the old man replied, "I was just wondering how I'd get the paint off afterwards."

IT'S FUN FINDING OUT by BERNARD WICKSTEED

You must pardon me for referring to Americans so often, but you can't escape from them when you write about ploughing. In the last hundred years or so they have become the world's greatest ploughmen.

DUST BOWL

IN 1920 they ploughed up 30,000,000 acres a year. Today the figure is 350,000,000. (Great Britain 18,500,000.) At one time they were so crazy about ploughing that they ruined millions of acres that should have been left as they were.

The result was the famous Dust Bowl, which you'll know about if you've seen or read "The Grapes of Wrath." Land that had been held together for centuries by the grass that grew on it crumbled into dust when it was ploughed.

The Americans are now slowly winning the Dust Bowl back. One of the methods they employ is the system known as contour ploughing. It is really as old as agriculture itself, but a lot of them think it new. In fact, there is one American who claims to have invented it after studying the stripes of a zebra.

If you happen to have a zebra handy take a look at it and you will see the idea. The stripes are not always straight up and down as you

might think. They follow the animal's contours.

I don't know what good this does to the zebra. Perhaps it helps out the camouflage. But when the same principle is applied to ploughing it conserves the moisture and checks erosion.

I did some ploughing once. I ploughed a hundred acres of Australia. There was an advertisement for a ploughman in the local paper. I'd never done any ploughing before, but I thought it looked easy and as I was the only person to apply for the job I got it.

The plough I had to use wasn't the best type for a beginner. It made ten furrows at once and was pulled by nine horses. At least, they were supposed to pull it, but none of them would do what I told them. They spent most of their time getting tangled up in the plough chains.

When I'd finished the farmer said he could have done the job better and quicker himself with a spade.

REMOTE CONTROL

HOWEVER, the days of that sort of ploughing are numbered. A new era was ushered in at Potters Bar the other day when they ploughed up a field by radio.

All the ploughman did was to sit in the control van, and press buttons. No horses, no smell of petrol, no biting winds down the neck of the neck. Just an easy chair and a lot of knobs.

All of which brings us back to where we started—the peaceful employment of weapons of war. For the radio set on the plough was adapted from one used by the R.A.F.

THE GIRLS IN THE BACK PARLOUR

Edward C. Aspley on a probe of Sydney pubs



THERE aren't many areas left in Sydney now where you can't find the girls "in the back room"—the women who drink in dingy hotel lounges, alone or in groups, throughout the metropolitan area.

It's one of the city's oddest social angles and one of the strongest indictments of absurd and dangerous drinking practices in Australia.

It's a cult already becoming common among all classes of women.

There are the sophisticates and suburbanites, the well-groomed women with plenty of money, the down-at-heel housewife or factory girl who has to scrimp on necessary things for her moments of tawdry pleasure with a glass or two of beer in a ladies' parlour, or a "fourpenny dark" in a vine-bar.

There's a hotel out Paddington way—where the licensee claims with some justification to dispense the best draught ale in Sydney.

It has a tiny ladies' parlour—always overcrowded, always thick with smoke. There's scarcely room to get between the tables.

AFTERNOONS are the busiest periods; housewives the bulk of the clientele.

They go straight to the pub from their shopping, unwrap the parcels on the tables, get out their vegetable knives and set to work. Potatoes are peeled, peas shelled, beans stringed, meat prepared.

When school comes out, their children arrive. It's a long-standing custom.

The prepared food is wrapped up again, given to the kids, with the necessary instructions.

"Use the big saucepan... on the slow gas... couple of pinches of salt in the water... don't forget to take it off at quarter-past-five..."

And then the women settle down to more beer and more gossip until it's time to get their husbands' dinners ready. Sometimes it coincides with 6 o'clock.

Let us take a quick look at a few other places. We can visit Manly, where shopping baskets and string-bags in hotel lounges are almost as numerous as pieces of furniture.

Or Double Bay, where there is a bright and cheerful beer garden as well as a rather claustrophobic ladies' parlour right in the heart of the shopping centre; where sophistication and sordidness rub shoulders; where the "old hands" still cling tenaciously to the dingy parlour because the beer garden is "too new-fangled".

Or Cronulla, where feverish faces cluster three-deep around a small serving-hatch when the rumour spreads that "the beer's going off," and where most of the women customers generally favour schooners.

One afternoon I saw a middle-aged woman get through seven schooners in an hour and five minutes.

She loudly expressed her disgust when the serving-hatch was closed at 5.35 p.m., and hurriedly sought out a man friend to get her another couple of schooners at the public bar before closing time!

In some degree, the same thing is happening throughout Sydney. Publicans and barmaids agree that the number of women "regulars" is steadily increasing.

In some hotels newcomers are finding it almost impossible to get a seat.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You go down and tell them how late it is—I remember I used to go home wishing I could take a sock at your father!"

Smoking Four doctors listen to the heartbeats of 48 people in ambitious does-it-harm-me test

UNTIL recently doctors asked for an opinion on the effects of smoking have had to rely on the evidence in scattered reports of experiments with nicotine on animals. Now their advice can have a sounder backing.

A team of American doctors has now reported on a full-scale inquiry into the effects of tobacco on the human body. Four front-rank physiologists using the most modern instru-

ments of medicine on 48 men and women smokers have produced the first detailed recordings of the heart under the influence of tobacco fumes.

The smokers' ages ranged from 16 to 71. Twenty-one of them were specially chosen because they had weak hearts.

The system

EACH test was carried out with the smoker lying on a couch in the physiology laboratory of New York's Columbia University.

Connected to him were instruments for making continuous records of blood pressure, heartbeat, and the power output of the heart muscles.

The test was in three stages. After a rest, the instruments were run to give check records of the smoker's heart. For the second stage the smoker puffed at an unlit cigarette while more records were made. Finally two cigarettes were smoked.

To cut out possible interference with the recordings by muscle movements, each cigarette was held near the smoker's mouth by a clamp. Several brands of cigarette were used—one an especially mild make from which 51 percent of the nicotine had been extracted. Most of the smokers inhaled throughout the tests.

Four facts

THE doctors claim that their charts disclose four important facts.

1 Smoking does not materially increase the work of the heart even if the heart is weak.

2 Cigarettes have no cumulative action. Chain-smoking 10 cigarettes has no more effect on the heart than one cigarette.

3 Smoking promotes emotional stability in many people.

4 Full-strength tobacco has no greater effect on the body than tobacco from which most of the nicotine has been removed.

In healthy smokers the first cigarette increased heartbeat by an average of eight and a half beats a minute. Blood pressure rose 15 percent. The amount of blood pumped by the heart fell by less than two percent. The second cigarette had no further effect.

Says the report: "These changes, which usually lasted 30 to 45 minutes, were less than those produced by gentle exercise or slight emotional disturbance."

There was no evidence of direct action by tobacco on the heart muscle or on the vital blood vessels feeding it.

This was generally true for all the heart-affected smokers. Their average increase in heart-beat was nine and a half beats per minute.

Summing up the tests, the doctors say there is little evidence that smoking is harmful in any way "to the vast majority of men and women." If "smokers' heart" exists it is very rare.

Gentlemen, you may smoke.

1948 Is China's Year Of Destiny

BY BERNARD DREW

WHAT is the background picture to the gigantic experiment in Western democracy that is going on in China? Will it work in the midst of civil war?

Since the Japanese invasion in 1937, China has accumulated 50,000,000 homeless and over 2,000,000 war orphans.

Foreign observers there say economic and medical aid to China is as important as the military equipment for which the Nationalist Government is asking.

Dr Borelaw Boreic, of the World Health Organisation, Shanghai, recently said that 5,000,000 lives would be saved in China yearly if sufficient supplies of D.D.T. could be obtained. Fighting disease in China is a heart-breaking job.

There is only one doctor for every 40,000, and China's mortality rate for children under five is the highest in the world.

Yet Dr Boreic, who has spent many years in the East studying disease, believes that China can be freed of plagues in 15 years, given help.

An SOS for D.D.T. has been sent to Britain. So has an urgent request for 500 glass eyes.

During the war Britain sent her aid to China by air over "The Hump." Today it goes by the longer sea route.

What is Britain sending? Milling, drilling, and testing machines, lathes, these form the basis of industrial aid-to-China cargoes now on the high seas.

Half the gift of two ambulances has been followed by two from Sheffield, now being repaired. They belonged to the A.R.P. service previously.

Other bales contain from safety pins to operating tables and portable X-ray apparatus.

Eight hundred working parties working for the British United Aid to China Fund have made and despatched 515 miles of bandages.

Today the fund, with headquarters in London, has 170,000 individual subscribers and over 2,000 firms making regular subscriptions.

YOKED TO PLOUGH

With 80 percent of the population farmers—"We have been farmers for 40 centuries," say the Chinese—China is practically devoid of modern farming machinery.

Men are yoked to the plough in many places because the cattle were devoured by the enemy. As well as farming machinery, Britain is sending out many kinds of seeds.

A recent seed consignment included cabbage, pea, bean, lettuce, parsnip, turnip, sugar, corn, celery, beet, leek, parsley, tomato, radish, and onion.

On a long-term basis the British United Aid to China Fund plans to set up a scholarship trust which will enable scores of Chinese students to study here for a year and more as teachers, doctors, nurses, midwives, agriculturists, and engineers.

This has been made possible by the collection of £130,000 at cinemas throughout the country in the past year. The fund will be made up to £200,000, yielding an annual income of £8,000.

But Britain's greatest aid to China has been in grants. Since the fund was started in 1942 these total £1,500,000. More than 700 Chinese institutions, from orphanages to hospitals, have benefited—and cry out for further aid.

In return China's exports to the United Kingdom have been little more than taken—a little grain, oil, silk, and some bristles, totalling in all a few thousands of pounds.

RICHEST MARKET

But China has been described as "the richest potential market in the world," for exports as well as imports. Europe desperately needs her raw materials.

Great efforts are being made to bring stability to the countryside. The British Government has just given 200 radio receiving sets to Chinese schools and universities.

In some provinces, as in Fukien, and Kwangsi, radio stations are being established for social education. From Nanking daily go out broadcasts in civics, law, and public health.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Chinese Government's task in controlling the country can be gathered from the number of provincial, county, town, and village councils. According to the Government's directorate of statistics they number 439,034.

YEAR OF DESTINY

With the few railway lines being almost daily blown up by saboteurs, communication in China is as difficult as it has ever been. Yet the Chinese have taken to air travel like ducks to water.

It has become the only means of travel over long distances. Young American and Chinese pilots are saving the country from complete stagnation. Mostly old war planes are in use.

This is China's year of destiny. Within the next 12 months, according to a British visitor, "We shall have witnessed either the beginning of China's rise to the status of a major stabilising force in world affairs, or the beginning of the end of China as an ordered entity."

LARGEST STORE OF URANIUM

THE world's largest untapped store of uranium is being measured by a Swedish deep-sea expedition led by Prof. Hans Pettersson, of Goteborg.

The expedition, aboard the 1,400-ton motor schooner Albatross, has studied the deep ocean and its bed during a voyage across the Atlantic and Caribbean and recently entered the Pacific through the Panama Canal.

Many lines of research are being pursued by the expedition's scientists. Prof. Pettersson wrote in the British scientific magazine, Nature, "The measurement of uranium and radium, made by analysing large volume samples of sea water taken from different depths, were not directed at discovering a method for retrieving the elements."

"Such measurements have become of especial importance owing to the light they may shed on the ionium precipitation in the sea," wrote Prof. Pettersson. He said this precipitation is supposed to be responsible for the radium found in deep sea deposits.

Echo-sounding charts of the sea bottom have been taken to a depth of 9,000 metres, it was reported. They showed that the floor of the Caribbean was much smoother than that of the Atlantic. Many "sub-

marine cliffs, previously unknown, were found.

"The depth curve moves incessantly up and down," Pettersson reported. "Generally the movement is by gentle undulations, but quite often it rises or falls by distinct steps, 100 to 300 metres high."

He said these cliffs suggested "long faults," or places where the rock had buckled and cracked because of lateral pressure and one side of the crack was raised above the other.

"In certain places where the record tends to become confused, the small hills or hummocks," he wrote. He did not suggest a possible origin of these domes.

The uneven surface of the bottom of the ocean made the work of measuring the sediment thickness at great depths very complicated, he said. An ingenious method of sounding this sediment carpet was developed by Prof. W. Weibull of Dofors, who accompanied the expedition. Depth charges were set off and echoes reflected both from the sediment surface and the hard rock beneath the sediment were recorded.

By this method it was found that the sediment carpet—the rock of the future—beneath the Atlantic Ocean is 4,800 metres to 7,800 metres thick, and beneath the Caribbean it is 2,900 to 5,000 metres thick.

The measurements will be continued in the Pacific Ocean as the Albatross works west.

An equally novel method of sampling the sediment itself was undertaken. A hollow core of metal was lowered to the sediment and a core of wax connected from this sea floor. These cores, 10 to 15 metres long, were sent to Sweden for study.

"Assuming the sediment to increase by eight millimetres in 1,000 years in the Atlantic Ocean, the lower strata of a core 15 metres long should have been deposited nearly 2,000,000 years ago, or before the end of the Tertiary Age," wrote Prof. Pettersson. The fact that deep Atlantic sediment was red in colour, he added, would prove that red clays could be formed in warm water instead of only in the ice-cold water previously thought responsible for it.

Cores taken from the Caribbean at a depth of almost 4,000 metres showed "interesting stratification, with layers of limestone-producing shells which occurred at different levels. This meant that there were definite periods in the past when life creatures leaving these shells could exist in enormous numbers."

The expedition ship, once through the Panama Canal, made for the Galapagos Islands, its first port of call in the Pacific.—United Press.

I bring back this warning

... AFTER THREE THOUSAND MILES IN THE MIDDLE EAST

I STOOD in the courtyard of the King's Mosque in Baghdad and watched them raise the red and white flag of the Holy War.

"Red for blood," said the Arabic dedication embroidered on the flag, "white for the winding sheet."

About 500 men paraded before the flag in the mosque. Volunteers they were, recruited that morning, all of them men who had done their bit of military service with the British-trained Iraq Army.

Ten days later I landed once more in Baghdad—on my way back this time from Persia. And right there at the airport were the soldiers of the holy war against Zionism—waiting to embark in transport planes to take them to "the front."

They had been given their uniforms in the meantime: British khaki battle dress of the Iraq Army, Arab head cloths, and green and black armlets to distinguish them from Iraq's regular army.

And now, back in London after 3,000 miles by air and road, through the Middle East, I read that armed groups of Arabs in battle dress have attacked Jewish settlements on the Palestine frontier; that there have been anti-British riots in Baghdad with machine guns firing in Baghdad street; that the Regent has been forced to reject the freshly signed Anglo-Iraqi treaty, which a few days before he had saluted with jubilation.

Is there a connection? Certainly there is. And I warn you it is time this is appreciated not only in Baghdad and London, but in Washington and Lake Success.

The Americans have been guilty of a grave political fault in passing the partition of Palestine on UNO, and thus jeopardising the security of the Middle East for the sake of their internal electioneering politics.

UNO's decision to set up an independent State of Immigrant Jews from Europe in Palestine has started a fire in the Middle East which may yet destroy much of the effect of the Marshall millions in Europe.

For the holy war against the Zionists is arousing passions not only against the Zionists but against all foreigners. Arab extremists and opposition leaders are trying to turn the holy war into a revolutionary movement to drive from power such regimes as that of the Regent of Iraq, which they denounce as instruments of British and foreign interests.

The position of such Governments is difficult. For the war against the Zionists is something about which no Arab Government can afford to be lukewarm.

The riots in Baghdad and the rejection of the treaty—even if it turns out to be only a temporary move—are danger signals. They must not be ignored.

Chaos in this area—vital to Europe for its supplies of oil fuel and for the trade routes which pass through it—would be a grave blow to all reconstruction plans.

Two men tell
OUGHT Schacht to be in prison? I don't think so—I don't think he ought to be any more than Dr. Joseph Mueller, who, far from being in prison, is Deputy Premier of U.S.-controlled Bavaria.

I shall be surprised if you don't agree with me after reading two books published concerning the wartime underground in Germany.

For both books have a lot to say about Schacht and Mueller.

Dr. Mueller during the war was a member of the German military and political espionage organisation known as the "Abwehr." Membership of the Abwehr puts a German today in the "automatic arrest" category with the Allies, and entitles German de-Nazification courts to send him to a labour camp and confiscate all his worldly wealth.

"To the Bitter End" by Hans Bernd Gisevius (Cape, 18s.), and "The Von Hasselt Diaries" (Hamish Hamilton, 15s.).

For the record

Badapest quote by Dr. Mueller's reputation: "Göring, Solan Vas, on his Government's Budget difficulties: '... trouble is, we have nationalised so much of our industry that there aren't enough private concerns to pay for the deficit.'"

Dr. Schacht was at one time a Minister of Hitler's Government. But he disagreed with Hitler and resigned.

Like Dr. Mueller, he opposed and criticised Hitler—a more risky proceeding for Schacht because he was a more prominent figure.

Like Dr. Mueller, he tried to get in touch with the Allies, and persuade them that there was a German opposition anxious for peace.

Dr. Schacht met Montana Norman in Switzerland in 1940. Dr. Mueller made a trip to the Vatican.

Like Dr. Mueller, Schacht conspired with Rightwing generals for Hitler's overthrow.

Like Mueller, Schacht was in close touch with the men who tried to blow up Hitler on July 20. He even proposed himself as the head of the peace-maker Government that was to follow the bomb plot.

Dr. Schacht was arrested by the Nazis before the plot, Schacht after it. Both somehow survived.

But whereas Dr. Mueller was quickly released and treated by the Americans and ourselves as a great hero, Dr. Schacht paid the penalty of notoriety. He was kept in prison, tried at Nuremberg as a war criminal, acquitted, and released only to be rearrested by the Germans and condemned to eight years' detention in a labour camp and loss of his 1,100,000-mark fortune.

And to those who say this is a purely German decision, I say the Allies have intervened in many other de-Nazification cases.

Now, you may argue, "This Schacht is a dangerous fellow. He was only against Hitler because he was doing the job badly."

Maybe. But equally you might say the same thing of Dr. Mueller, or, for that matter, of author Dr. Gisevius. They both belonged to the espionage organisation of Admiral Canaris.

Despite Hitler's categorical command that no kind of preparations were to be made for the eventuality of defeat, Canaris decided to do what they could to take out a reinsurance policy with the Allies—with whom, anyhow, he had to keep in touch for espionage purposes.

If Hitler came out on top, all he and his agents had been doing was to deceive the enemy and discover his secrets. If Hitler failed, why then, his men had been great underground fighters, deserving of the enemy's admiration, gratitude, and future support.

I believe it is perfectly possible for a German to act in this way and be sincere in his condemnation of Nazi practices and Nazi ideology.

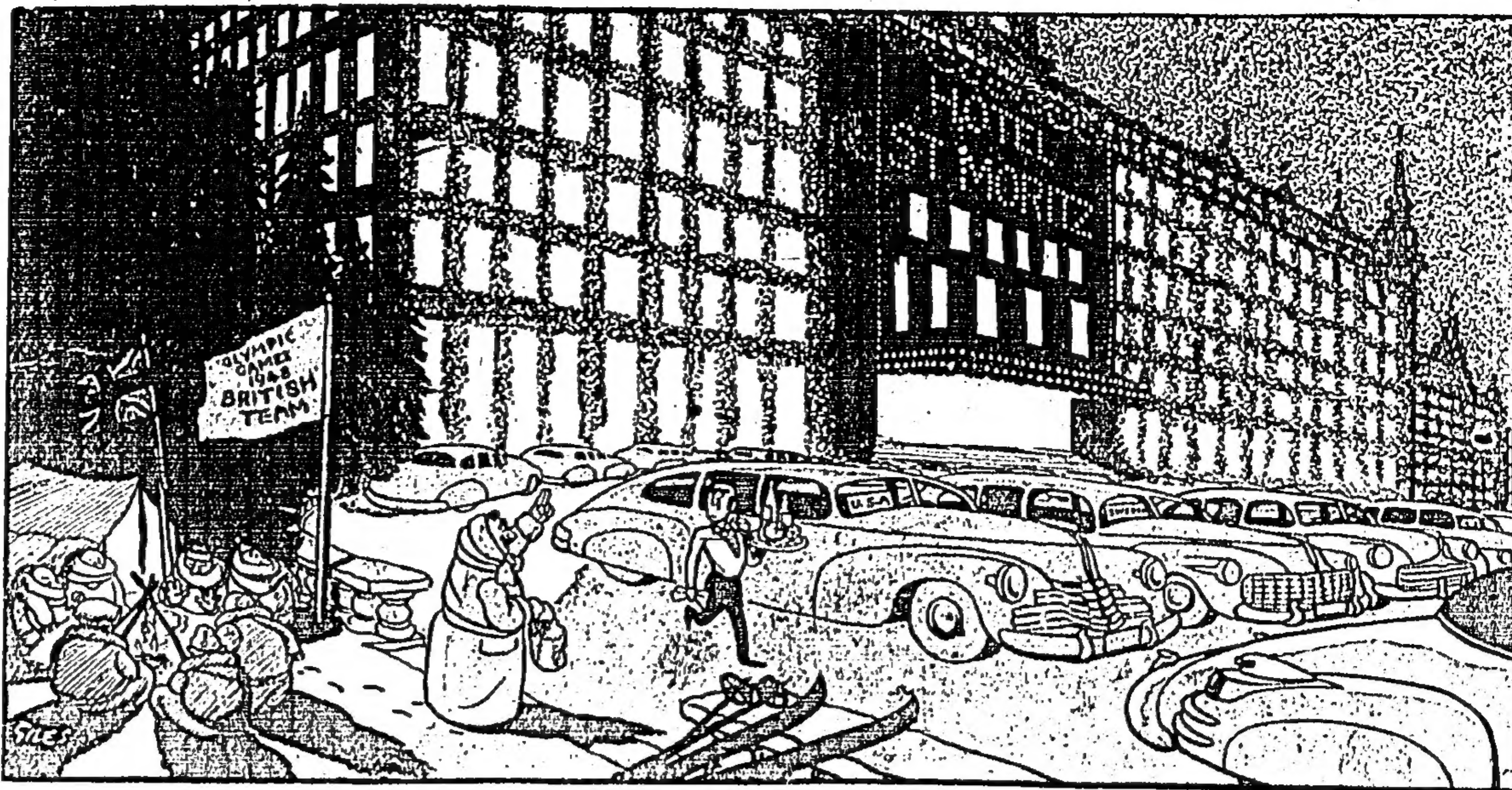
But I cannot imagine it is really sound policy to punish a man like Schacht, of whom it is clearly proved that he conspired against his Government. Think what you may of his motives, that is hardly the best way to encourage the victims of totalitarianism to revolt.

"This doesn't mean that a man who downs eight cocktails every afternoon won't die of cirrhosis of the liver."

"The chronic drunk may develop high blood pressure."

POSTCARD FROM THE BRITISH SKI TEAM

by GILES



"Garçon, would you mind fetching us a can of water for our cocoa?"

CHARLES FOLEY examines . . .

THE NEW GERMANY

1. BERLIN

IN U.S. military headquarters, seated at a desk flanked by eight-foot standards and behind a plaque bearing his name, title, and the four stars of his rank, I found one answer to the Russian question—General Lucius Clay.

Clever, forceful, never afraid to shock, Clay left me in no doubt of what would happen if the Russians tried to expel the Allies from Berlin.

U.S.-Soviet relations are at breaking-point. For the first time since V-Day, greetings cards were not exchanged between the American and Russian commanders-in-chief at New Year. Those Russians who like to fraternise with individual Americans now call after nightfall, leaving their cars some distance away.

U.S. opinion in Berlin has hardened to the acceptance of big risks. While Americans concede that in the unlikely

event of war Russia might quickly overrun Continental Europe, they assert that this would only be the first stage of a campaign that Moscow could not win. Moscow, they argue, therefore would not start it.

Americans see the 250,000 British and American troops in Europe as the thin screen behind which the Western democracies will build up prosperity and strength.

They believe that in time Poland, Hungary, and the other satellites will find courage to break away from Soviet domination.

The British attitude is more hopeful. If, between the angry sessions of the Control Council, there is in 1948 an opening for moderation and common sense, I feel that our quiet, shrewd General Robertson, British C-in-C, will take advantage of it.

In the struggle of ideas one unpredictable factor is the influence of the American way-of-life as it is seen in Germany.

Stand in the dusk with a group of Berliners outside a town mansion bright with light and music, watch the stream of limousines arriving . . . and then see the German faces as the cars disgorge, not a ruling caste, but—bunches of top sergeants and their wives for a jam session at the Zebra Club.

Watch the face of a Russian soldier as a G.I. ambles by with a week's purchases from army stores—a dozen pucks of Camels, a big box of chocolate bars, a pocket radio, a bottle, all in a string bag.

Something dawns in the Russian's eye and it is not proletarian contempt.

2. DRESDEN

(Inside the Soviet Zone)

RUSSIA's main aim is to maintain, and if possible, enlarge her sphere of influence. To this end all methods are good however unorthodox.

Already, I am told, a German shadow Cabinet has been formed in the Soviet zone to match the German "parliament" we have set up in Anglo-American Bizonia. New Soviet zone currency is ready printed to counter the "westmark" when it appears.

Their handling of Germans is more adroit and certain than ours, and in practical affairs they show a lack of prejudice and a grasp of political expediency that owe nothing to Karl Marx.

First, the Iron Curtain. I motored south from Berlin for hours through the Russian zone of Germany without seeing a check-point or being asked for a pass. Puzzled, I drove by the sentry boxes at Dresden, passed under a string of fairy lights, and called on the Military Governor. General Dudorov.

Dudorov shrugged. "People cross over by the footpaths between the Soviet and American zones in scores and hundreds every day. Why fuss about the motor roads—we don't do things for form."

Bolshevik textbooks seemed far away from the Lord Mayor's parlour at Dresden, where the rebuilding of Germany's worst-hit city produces a daily battle between baroque and modern schools . . . in the land office where the big estates are being parcelled out among the peasants in contradiction of Soviet collective farming theories . . . in the variety theatre where Russian officers and Germans roar at jokes of a decadent capitalist type.

Nor was the ideological struggle pronounced in the summer palace of the Hohenzollern Prince Christian, now used as an Intourist hotel. There I found Czech, Swedish, and Swiss business men eating caviar to the music of a swing band, drinking vodka from crystal used by the kings of Saxony, talking export business with the Germans, and being presented on departure with bills made up not in marks, not in the new-look rouble, but in the capitalist American dollar.

3. FRANKFORT

(Anglo-American Headquarters)

SIX HUNDRED Britons who are joining the Americans already here to form one big administrative unit will find themselves transported into what is undoubtedly the first wonder of post-war Europe.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

I HEAR that for the next Exhibition at the Royal Academy a daring experiment is to be tried.

Since it is the fashion to make Old Masters brighter and cleaner, the authorities have decided to make New Masters dingier and dirtier. The glossy ladies and gentlemen will be rubbed with a special preparation designed to dull and darken the gleam of the paint. We can then have a prolonged row about how many noses June, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs de Griffin, had before her face was dirtied by experts.

Complaint

A GENERAL was complaining recently in print of the trouble he had had with the foreign troops under his command. Louis XV, once said the same thing to Count Dillon, "My Irish troops," he said, "give me more trouble than the entire French Army." The enemy, sir," replied Dillon, "make the same complaint."

Aftermath

THE words "a gap in an egg" should have read "a gap in a hedge." As it stood the sentence made no sense. No horse could be expected to go through a gap in an egg, even if it were the egg of, say, an ostrich.

The truth comes out

"AND where would we live?" asked Vita. "I suppose you'd give up your life of wandering from hotel to hotel?"

"I've heard you talk, my dear, of some old family place."

Mendhall?

"That's it, Mendhall. What about living there for a bit, until we get our bearings?"

Vita laughed bitterly. "My dear man," she said, "it was mortgaged long ago, and I've no money to get it back."

Foulencourt choked back an obscene oath. "You've got—no—money?" he repeated slowly, and in a horrified tone of voice.

"No. Didn't you know? Why couldn't we use some of yours?"

"I haven't a penny," said Foulencourt. Vita gasped, "I thought—," she began, and then stopped.

A heavy silence settled down on the room.

VARIOUS TYPES OF DRUNKS

New Jersey Police Chief Ryan Vandervalk has classified 12 types of drunks police are called on to handle. They include:

Leaning drunk: Wants to lean on something or somebody.

Singing drunk: Harmless, but a nuisance.

Crying drunk: Wants to weep on a sympathetic shoulder.

Running drunk: Half runs, half staggers.

Charitable drunk: Gives away money, or anything else in pockets.

Religious drunk: Makes for nearest church, goes to sleep in pew.

Important drunk: Feels important, and knows all "big shots."

Amorous drunk: wants to hug and kiss every woman he sees.

Other types listed by Vandervalk include the wife-beating drunk, the suspicious drunk, and the voluble drunk, who always wants to make a speech.

How to cure that tired feeling

By Dr. HOPE ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B.

MOST doctors are forced to devote their lives to curing sick people. Some few are able to study how ordinary people can become really healthy and more energetic.

People who worry and develop nervous disorders should know the foods most beneficial to them.

These are onions, potato skins, olive oil, mushrooms, fresh pineapple and globe artichokes.

Potato skins, I am sure, have not been generally regarded as a health food.

After washing, the skins can be grated into an ordinary frying pan and made into a kind of pancake.

Better still, they can be put raw into a salad, for a teaspoonful of raw potato skin equals a tablespoonful of cooked in tonic value for nervous people.

Take sour milk

Worrying can cause minor digestive troubles, and the best cure is sour milk, the penicillin of the bowel.

Morning fasts can cure many minor disorders. No food or drink should be taken until activity has been stimulated in the flow of bile from the gall bladder.

All that is needed is, the usual movement about the house; a short period of abdominal breathing exercise, or repeated pressing of the gall bladder itself, which can be treated or gently massaged under the lower right rib border.

Five, 10, or 15 minutes at an open window with the sun shining—massaging the head and face with wet fingers, is far more beneficial than just sitting in the sun.

One should not gamble without water—even a film of water.

Value of water

The energising effects of water are not properly appreciated. A sudden immersion or even a partial application of cold water to the body immediately on rising is of immeasurable value.

If there is a complete immersion—a cold bath—it should be sudden, quickly in and out.

This causes a spasm of the muscles encircling the pores, causing them to emit their poisons in the same way as a hand graps and squeezes a tube of toothpaste.

The gasping occasioned by the sudden immersion gives vitality (the breath of life) to the body.

Other simple methods of giving energy to the human body are walking barefooted on wet or dewy grass, wet stones or concrete, paddling in sea or stream and smelling flowers.

Rain for fatigue
Anyone suffering fatigue may take a rain (preferably after a thunderstorm) both for immediate relief.

Cold or hot tap water exposed to thunder-rain in a bowl can be used with the same effect, for the lightning mixture of air and water is the secret.

Hair is an important excreting organ, and can be treated by the fire-side in the evening merely by dipping the fingers in a bowl of soft water and rubbing the scalp gently.

There are a lot of people whose skin is covered over with a dry secretion, which, if brushed vigorously, will come off like a powder. This becomes covered over by this so-called layer of dandruff. This needs brushing off daily until pores can be seen.

Try a 'chain'
A tired man or woman really crawls along supported from the ground upwards.

As an experiment I suggest that such a person should visualise that he is supported from above his ears by a chain which lifts him so that his feet just touch the ground.

If a person has a good enough imagination, he can feel that every bone in his body is being held up by the chain, with a tremendous easing of his tired feet.

Everyone has an energy bomb within him.

The body fluids should be chiefly crystalloid (like a sugar solution) in character, and if they become too colloid (starch solution, for example) they will not circulate freely enough and the energy bomb will be used largely for keeping the circulation going and less for productive work.

If you wish to release your energy bomb you must step up your excretion of waste material and ingested poisons.

By pushing the foods I have mentioned into diet, and by taking some of the simple exercises outlined, many able-bodied people will find they are able to ride easily along with the daily vexations, and they will feel as healthy as they really are.

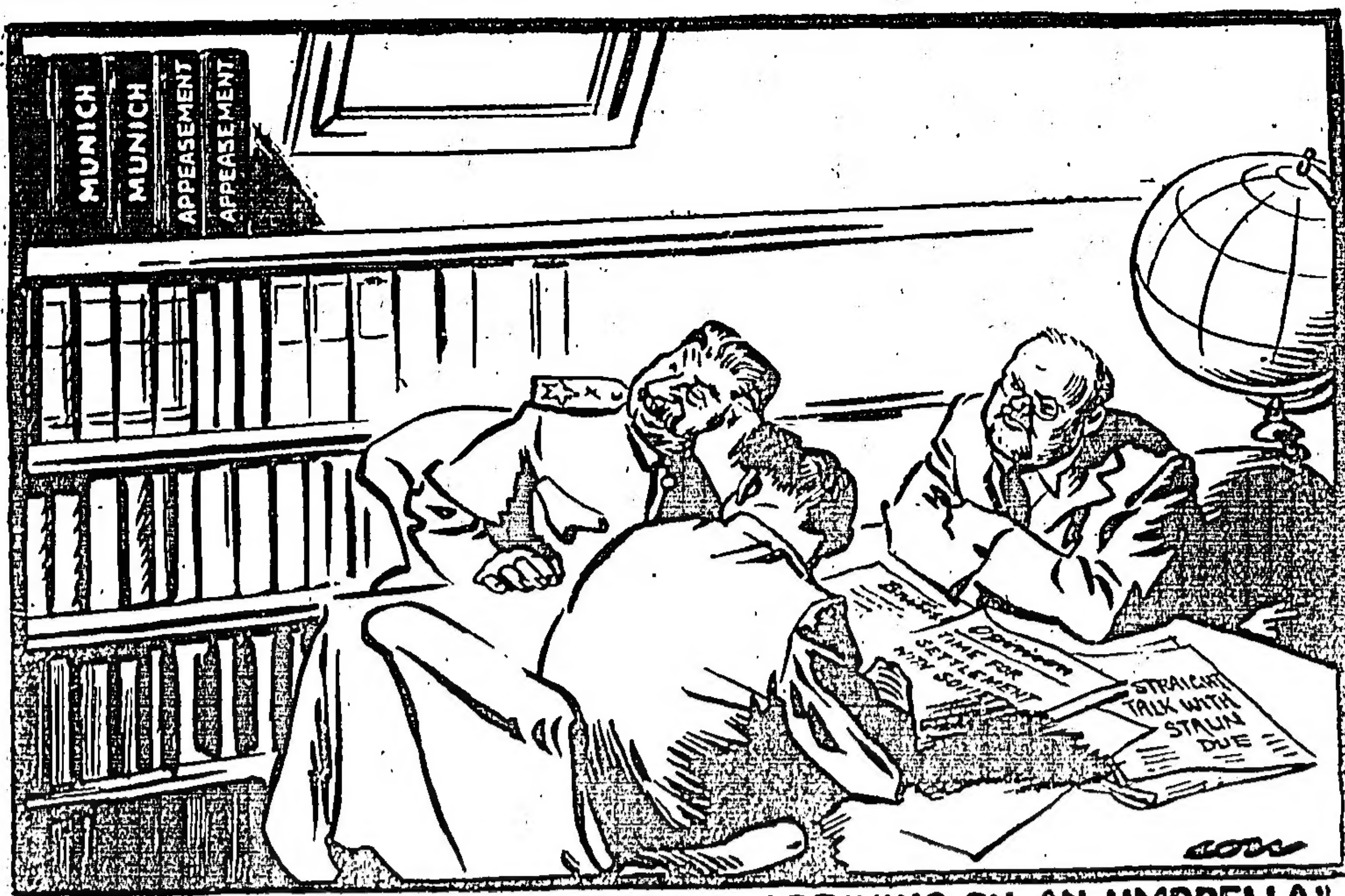
Now they can go rolling home with a light heart

A chronic alcoholic is much less likely to die from heart disease than a moderate drinker or a teetotaler, says Dr. Charles A. R. Connor of New York.

Dr. Connor is Medical Director of the American Heart Association. He said: "Heavy drinkers seldom develop heart disease."



"As a matter of fact, I don't really want a hat at all. I just want to show my wife what it's like when she buys one!"



"SOMEHOW I CAN'T IMAGINE ERNIE ARRIVING ON AN UMBRELLA"

DRAMAS OF THE LAW COURTS

The mystery of the poisoned wine

Was Greenwood's wife murdered?

by A. E. BOWKER
confidential clerk to SIR EDWARD
MARSHALL HALL, K.C.



Greenwood in court

ANOTHER of Marshall Hall's triumphs was the acquittal of Harold Greenwood, the Kidwelly solicitor, charged with murdering his wife.

Harold Greenwood lived with his wife and family, including a daughter Irene, at Rumsey House, Kidwelly.

To the outside world generally they appeared to be a happy family, although there is little doubt that Greenwood was very popular with women.

Mrs Greenwood was an ailing woman for many months before she died.

Her death, the prosecution declared, was brought about by drinking wine from a special bottle which she herself had bought, but which, it was alleged, had been tampered with by Greenwood.

The fact that Irene Greenwood also had wine from the same bottle at the same time as her mother was one of the strong points for the defence.

On the Saturday before her death Mrs Greenwood was fairly well.

On the Sunday at teatime she was still well, but soon afterwards she suffered from vomiting and diarrhoea, which continued up to her death at three o'clock on the Monday morning.

Murder verdict

IT was on June 16, 1919, that Mrs Greenwood died. It was exactly a year to the day—on June 16, 1920—that Harold Greenwood was arrested, a coroner's jury having brought in a verdict of murder against him.

Four months after his wife's death Harold Greenwood had married a Miss Gladys Jones.

This somewhat hasty marriage, so soon after the death of Mrs Greenwood, had occasioned a certain amount of gossip, although it was made perfectly clear at the trial that there had been no sort of intimacy between them before the tragedy.

It was quite soon after Greenwood's return from his honeymoon that he was visited by the police and a statement taken.

Superintendent Jones told Greenwood that the police would apply for an exhumation order.

"Just the very thing," was Greenwood's reply. "I am quite agreeable."

The body was exhumed on April 16—ten months after death—the coroner's inquest was held, and largely upon the finding of one quarter of a grain of arsenic in the body, Harold Greenwood was arrested and brought to trial at Carmarthen Assizes.

In his closing speech for the defence Marshall Hall riddled the case for the prosecution at every point.

He started with an "all-out challenge." "There was not a tittle, not a shadow of evidence that the poison was administered by Greenwood," he told the jury, and then "Where in the name of Providence is the motive here?" he demanded.

"It took more than 12 months to search the whole of Llanelly and Kidwelly."

"There is no tittle of evidence against Miss Jones or the accused of any relationship that was capable of immoral interpretation."

He had weed-killer

COMING to the possession of weed-killer, he said: "As regards the weed-killer, the accused had in his possession between 1916 and 1919 enough arsenic to poison the whole town of Carmarthen."

Again: "Do you believe it credible that Greenwood would have put a bottle of poisoned wine on the table for his wife with two of the children sitting at the meal?"

Coming to the evidence of the doctors who conducted the postmortem he stressed the fact that only a quarter grain of arsenic had been found in the viscera, and referred to the accepted standard work always relied upon in matters medical, Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, and quoted from it: "Unless you find a grain or practically a grain in the viscera, it is not safe to say a person died of arsenical poisoning."

He added: "This is the first case where such a small quantity of arsenic has been put forward as consistent with a fatal dose."

He pointed out that neither skin, muscles nor bones had been examined by the experts, nor had any opportunity for examination by experts for the defence been given.

"I do not want to quarrel with the honesty of the evidence given by the experts," he declared, "but I do challenge the accuracy of their calculations, and I ask you to say it is not right that a man should be sent to the gallows from deductions made from observations so minute as I have endeavoured to explain to you."

From time to time he had various brushes with the judge.

I can tell you that he was a sick man at this time, and under normal circumstances, and in anything but a capital charge, would not have been in court.

Hence he was rather testy, and flared up more than once when the judge interpolated some remark during his closing speech.

As, for example, when Mr Justice Shearman objected to the use of the words "special idiosyncrasy" in connection with gooseberry tart eaten by Mrs Greenwood on the Sunday.

"The evidence is that Mrs Greenwood herself told the doctor that she had eaten gooseberry tart, which always upset her," retorted counsel. "It is the evidence for the prosecution, and therefore I am entitled to quote it."

And then a few seconds later: "I hope, my Lord, I will not be interrupted on another point."

Daring demand

THEN came his remarkable peroration at the end of which he declaimed: "Gentlemen of the jury, I demand at your hands the life and liberty of Harold Greenwood."

A daring demand, but Marshall Hall was very daring when a life was at stake.

The verdict was Not Guilty.

Some years afterwards—eight, I think—came news of Harold Greenwood's death in a little Herefordshire village.

Eastbourne Murder

OF a different type entirely was the fourth trial in which we appeared during that fateful year 1920.

Scarcely was Marshall Hall through with the Greenwood case than we had to hasten off to Lewes, where two men Jack Alfred Field (aged 19) and William Thomas Gray, were charged with the murder of a

17-year-old typist named Irene Munro at Eastbourne.

It was a brutal crime. The girl had been rendered insensible by a blow on the jaw, and then, as she lay helpless on the shingle, her head had been battered in by either dropping or smashing a heavy iron-stone brick upon it.

While Field and Gray awaited trial in Maidstone Prison, Gray was particularly foolish, having asked one prisoner to say that he was with him on the day of the tragedy.

He had told another prisoner that he was "with the girl up to almost the hour it happened."

Damning talks

MARSHALL Hall was briefed for the defence of Gray. Field's defence being in the capable hands of Mr. J. D. Cassels, now Mr Justice Cassels.

Of course, the evidence of these prison talks was damning in the extreme, and it would have been futile for Marshall Hall to have called Gray into the witness-box.

Field had gone in and had a very bad time, and an old campaigner like Marshall Hall was not slow to make capital out of this when the time came.

The only possible defence was, he realised, an alibi, and although the chances were slender he adroitly played on the evidence of a Dr Cadman, the police surgeon who had given evidence at the inquest.

It was to the effect that in his opinion the earliest the girl could have died was at eleven o'clock the night before her body was found.

I remember Marshall Hall going down to Eastbourne on the Sunday before the trial opened on the Monday, and spending hours going over the actual scene of the crime yard by yard, foot by foot.

Was it a very popular place for lovers on a Saturday and Sunday?

Were there many people about on a Saturday afternoon?

He discovered that there were, and that armed came to the trial to put before the jury that this was no daytime murder, when there might be scores of people in the vicinity.

"It is a night-time crime, committed under cover of the darkness," he insisted, arguing that if that were so, then the two men were nowhere near the scene of the crime at that time.

Found Guilty

But there was other medical evidence besides that of Dr Cadman, and there was also a particularly cogent and obliterating summing-up on the part of Mr Justice Avey, with the result that both Field and Gray were found Guilty.

"Our man is a thorough bad lot," Marshall Hall remarked "to me as we walked down to the station together after the verdict. 'Very few people will give if he is hanged. I'm sure I shall not.'"

Both men perished on the scaffold at Wandsworth Prison, this being the first double hanging in this prison for many years.

[World copyright.]

NEXT WEEK:
The Amazing Horatio Bottomley

American column

See that wet—see that dry

By NEWELL ROGERS

NEW YORK.

A YOUNG scientist who never finished secondary school is working to fulfill this prophecy—within three years cities like London should be able to divert rain or snow storms.

Prophet is Nobel prizewinner Iyving Langmuir.

Vincent Schaefer, Langmuir's research laboratory assistant, found the secret of man-made rainstorms after studying snow crystals on winter rambles.

Langmuir thinks Schaefer developed dry icing of clouds because his head is not stuffed with too much book learning. He tried the theoretically impossible.

"Instead of complicated theorising," says Langmuir, "Vince just starts at a problem's beginning and goes through to the end."

SAM KRASILOVSKY, who ran the pound he brought to America in 1900 into a million pounds with a lorry business, still signs cheques with an X.

MAURICE CHEVALIER opened at Miami's Copacabana Club early this month at £820 a night.

THE JEWISH WAR VETERANS of America have 10,000 ex-Servicemen signed up to fight for Palestine partition, says National Commander Julius Klein, providing the State Department will rule it legal. The State Department rules it illegal.

WASHINGTON is now selling atoms by mail order—at bargain rates. One twenty-thousandth of an ounce of radio-active carbon atoms is a popular purchase at £12 10s.

HOLLYWOOD says the Loretta Young Gopher and the London newspapers' interest in Mickey Rooney's salary have scared several of its stars into declining British show offers.

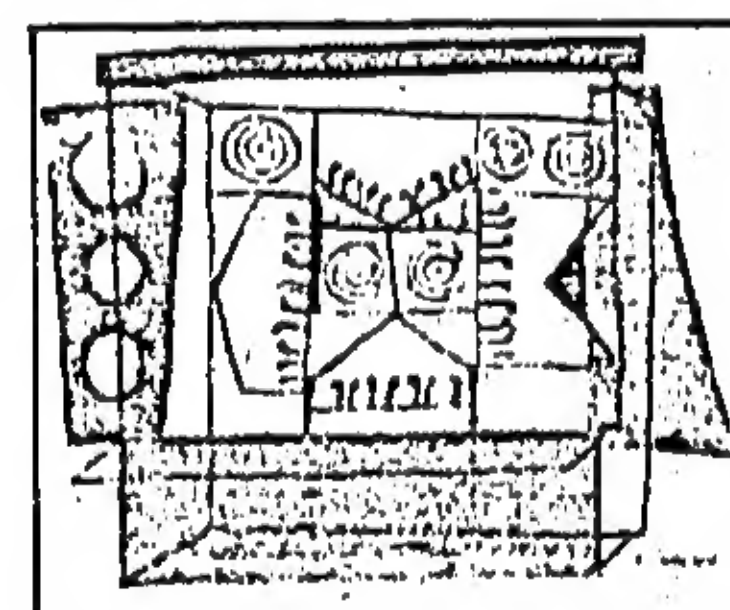
UNABLE TO GET a Soviet visa to return to his Moscow post, New York Times correspondent Drew Middleton now writes a series on inside Russia. First conclusion—Russia will not be able to wage aggressive war for ten years.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since Dame Ethel Smyth's "The Wood," in 1903, New York's Metropolitan Opera this month will present an opera by an English composer—Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes."

THE CASE for revaluing sterling is rapidly becoming stronger, in the opinion of New York's Journal of Commerce, because "revolution and abatement of controls will spur business expansion in Britain."

POLICE REPORT that Washington is being "flooded" with vulgar gramophone records. They arrested two men charged with selling some of them, and broadcast a warning that anyone owning vulgar records can go to jail for a year or be fined £250.

ART SHOWS are booming... there were 40 in Britain last month. The first to open in February is a one-man show by Eduardo Paolozzi, who draws like this:—



Would you pay £15 15s. for this?

by JOHN DEANE POTTER

LONDON.

SWARTHY Eduardo Paolozzi, 24-year-old Italian artist, born in Edinburgh, brought his shooting gallery to Liverpool-street, London, W.1, on February 2, and is selling it at 15 guineas a piece.

Dressed in a tartan shirt and tweed trousers, he superintended the hanging of his 30 paintings of a French shooting gallery. To the uninitiated, the pictures have the fashionable lunatic look.

Each one, showing a different angle of the shooting gallery, is painted in simple daubish blues and greys rather like a child's paint book.

Burly Paolozzi explained in his Scots accent the apparent likeness. He said: "The whole conception is the box. I have taken the shooting gallery, but a shop would have done just as well. I take it apart, put the bits together in a different way. Then I draw the new bits."

"Sometimes I stick on pieces of coloured paper instead of paint. They are part of a theme, a separate conception. It's what the French call the cuisine."

He said that he was not a surrealist—or any other "ist"—just an artist with a box fixation.

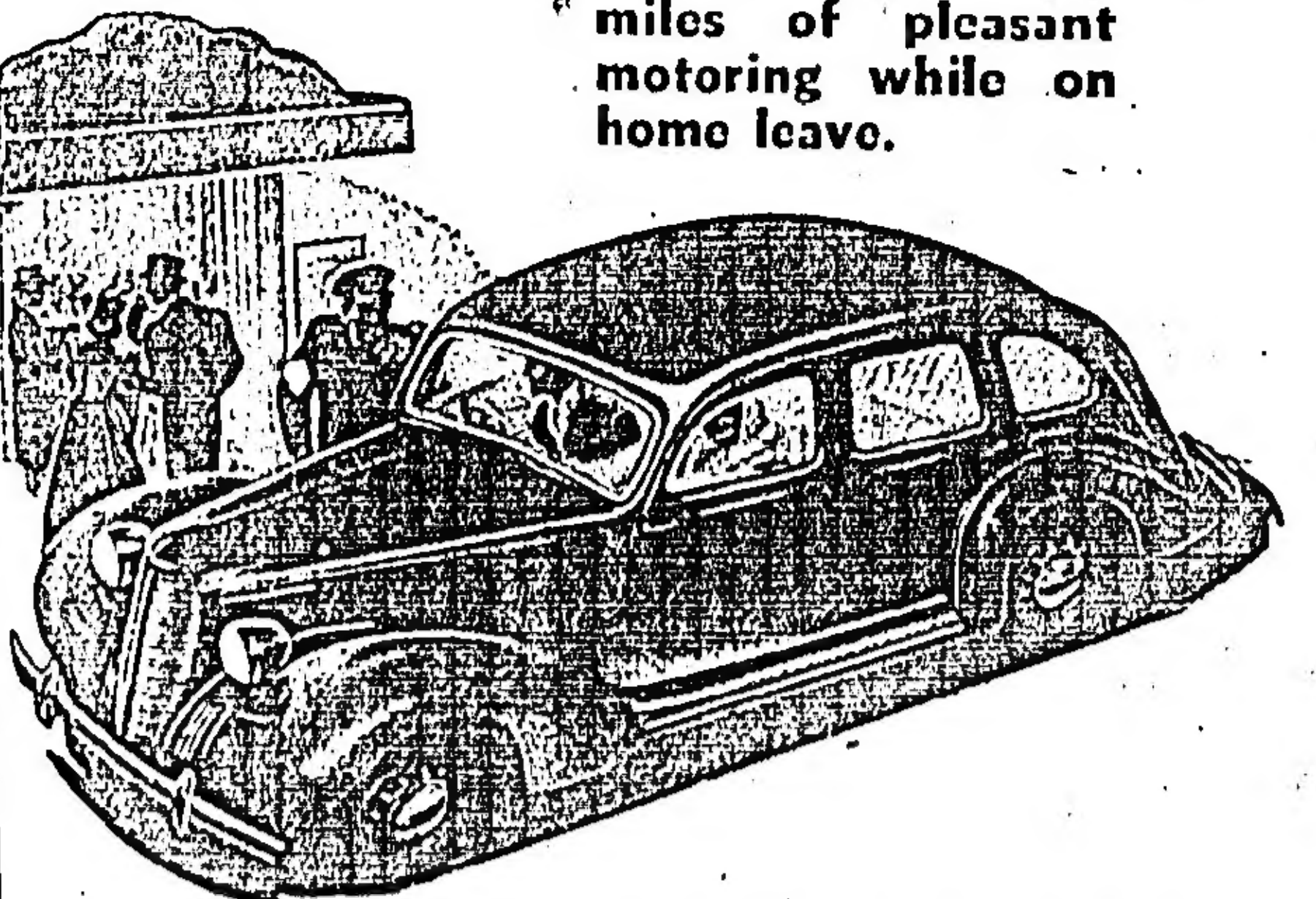
His pictures show clay pipes, or just two round targets with some black lines and triangles. "It gives a feeling of force," he said. "Don't you feel you want to shoot at them?"

I did not. Several other people obviously did, as he sold four of them while I talked to him, some for 15 guineas each.



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HICCOUGHED INTO FAME

"Itma-ty sine," was Tommy Handley's view of the winning concoction in the international cocktail-making championship at London's hotel exhibition, submitted by 26-year-old Sidney Mitchell, an apprentice at Scott's Restaurant, Coventry Street.

Judicators' maxim for a good cocktail—not too dry, not too sweet, and with not too violent a basis of anything.

The Itma company, with Patricia Roe as guest star, joined in the final tasting. It first resulted in Mr Mitchell dead-heating for the title with J. Watt of Saunton Sands Hotel, Devon. So they had to start sipping all over again.

This was a most welcome if rather hectic procedure, gallantly undertaken. "To see which concoction should be presented with the prize...."

And so it was that Mr Mitchell's "Mighty Fink" was hiccoughed into fame.

He defeated 300 burmen and their 2,000 new cocktails from all over the world with his mixture, "Mighty Fink," made up of one-third each rye whiskey, Amer Picon and orange squash and three dashes of orange bitters. It matched up to the ad-

SPORTS FEATURES

Today the Rest of the Colony versus Shanghai: tomorrow a full programme of senior league football! That is the menu for soccer fans for this week-end.

Interest in this afternoon's Interport series match was much heightened by the visitors' defeat of the Combined Hongkong Chinese XI on Wednesday, even though the home side established a heavy territorial advantage.

There are two sets of all-Service league fixtures to-morrow, but the most interesting match of the day is the third meeting of the season of St Joseph's and Sing Tao.

Another Big Test For S'hai Interport Team Today

(BY "SEE TEE")

The Rest of the Colony XI is expected to line this afternoon as follows:

Lock (Club); Fjeldstad (Club); B. Gosano (St Joseph's); Anderson (RAF); Forrow, Captain (Club); Parvin (RN); Xavier (St Joseph's); Cunningham (Buffs); Sewell (RAF); Kierman (Inskilling's) and Omar (St Joseph's).

This is a most interesting team; it has weaknesses in defence and attack, but its chief merit is the strength of the middle line and the striking power of the three inside forwards. If Cunningham, Sewell and Kierman produce their best form, and their two St Joseph's wingmen, Xavier and Omar, their best league game, Shanghai's defence is going to do a lot of running about; quite as much as the Colony's attack gave it on Tuesday.

A SECOND DUEL

The renewal of the duel between Robostoff and Forrow is another plum to which many are looking forward. Robostoff is a player who must be watched closely and Forrow is in for another busy afternoon. I expect to see Shanghai's centre-forward adopting the tactics which Lawton is using with North County, lying back behind the other forwards and coming through with a rush at the right moment.

In many ways Tuesday's Interport match was a disappointment. The Shanghai men seemed unable to blend their own individual styles into a cohesive force, either in defence or attack. First half spurs by Robostoff and Suen looked full of promise, and the half time score of 2-1 for Hongkong bore the appearance of anybody's game.

Suen's lameness took the bite out of the visitors' attack after the interval, but the psychological effect on both sides of two goals in the first four minutes of the second half took much of its interest away. Hongkong piled on the pressure full of excited encouragement; Shanghai, bewildered and a little disoriented, fell back on the defensive.

INTENSE PRESSURE

It is often a mistake to adopt a defensive role at such a stage of a game. On Wednesday, N. Z. Lee, who was captaining the visiting team, did not call his inside men back into the defence until midway through the second half. Then, Hongkong's pressure, on Shanghai's two goals lead, was becoming more and more intense. In the last quarter of an hour the visiting attack consisted only of Robostoff and Lee; nevertheless, these two claimed the attention of four local Chinese defenders.

Another angle of this afternoon's match is that it may throw light upon some of the contentions con-

cerning the selection of the Hongkong Interport team. Is Leck a better "big-match" goalkeeper than "Tom"? How would Sewell have fared as the Colony's centre-forward? How much better will Gosano fare with a less powerful wing half in front of him? Can Cunningham produce the phenomenal form he showed in the Memorial Cup match? These and other questions may be answered in full this afternoon; some may lie upon the table and be argued over and over again in those places where football is ever a popular topic.

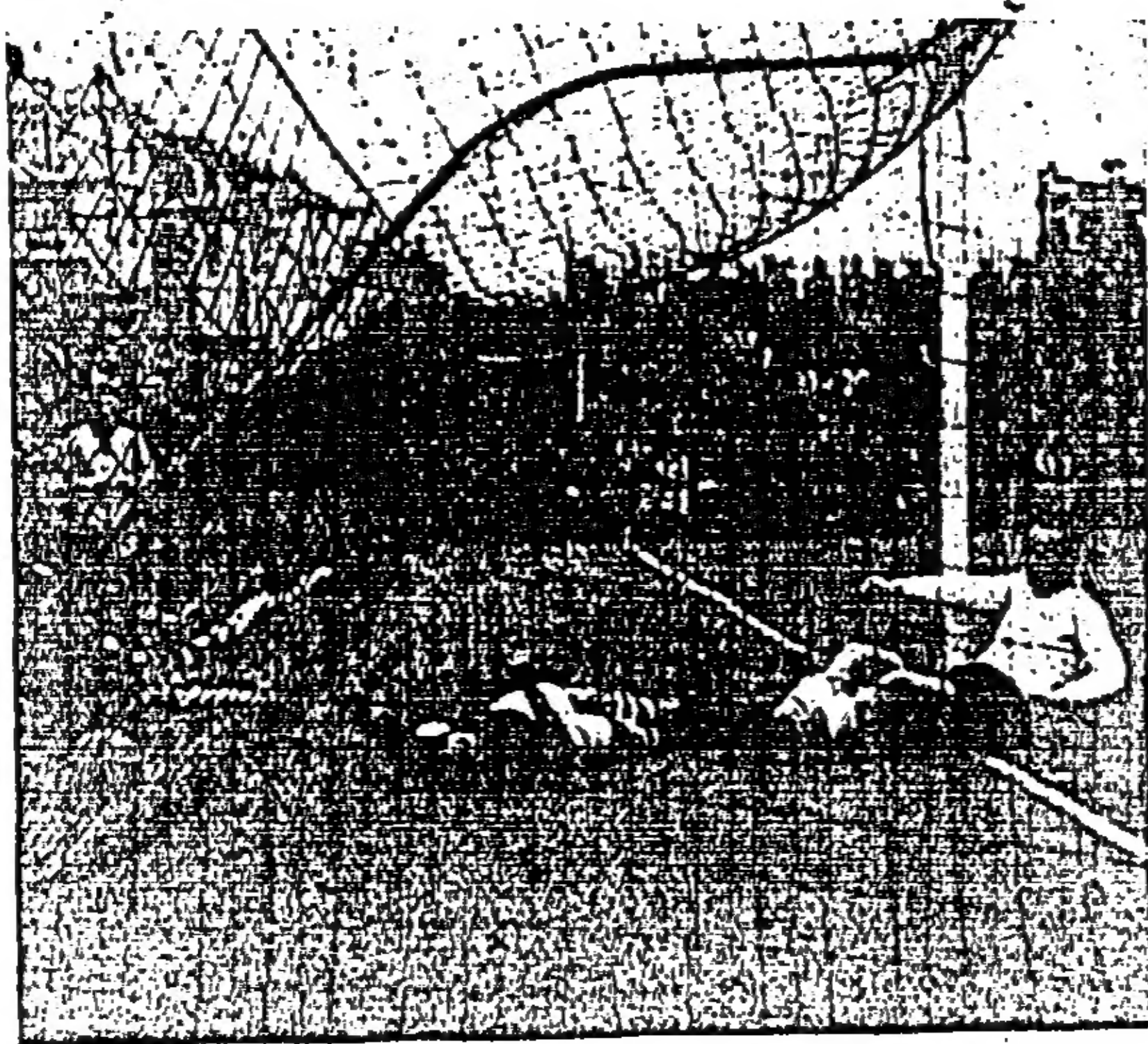
SAINTS' PROSPECTS

St Joseph's fighting qualities, (let's not be misunderstood in high places)—St Joseph's well known ability to put up a great fight against seemingly overwhelming odds, will attract a large crowd to the Club Ground tomorrow afternoon. The Saints beat Kitchee when the Kitchee playing list included those players who are now the back-bone of Sing Tao. The Saints had the beating of Sing Tao in a mid-week evening match in October. Their excellent young forwards, however, wasted many scoring chances and Sing Tao snatched a last minute victory from the very jaws of defeat. In the Senior Shield competition a much reinforced Sing Tao team beat the Saints 4-2.

The Club's match with Kitchee, which follows immediately on the Sing Tao-Saints match, brings back memories of the stirring battle which these two sides fought on October 22. Kitchee won 5-4. The Club have every hope of turning the tables tomorrow.

Tomorrow is an all-Service day at the pleasant Sookimpo park. Bufo v. Inskilling's (their first meeting in the Hongkong league) is followed by a return match between the RAF and the 25th Field RA. On November 5 they drew 1-1.

At Boundary-street, Chinese Athletic, after last week's 1-1 struggle with Kitchee, hope to repeat their early season 2-1 defeat of the Police. Feeling rain very high in this match.



Tang Yee-ki, Hongkong's centre-forward lies injured on the ground after scoring the second goal in the Interport soccer match against Shanghai. A Shanghai defender (in white) watches the ball go into the back of net after a vain attempt to stop Tang from scoring.—Golden Studio.

SOFTBALL CHATTER BY "SPECTATOR"

League Championship Virtually Decided

CANUCKETTE'S NEW STRENGTH

While the International Series got into stride during the Chinese New Year holidays, with Great Britain and China advancing to the semi-finals at the expense of United States and Philippines respectively, the Men's "A" League championship was virtually decided last weekend as St Joseph's consolidated their position as potential winners with a victory over their closest rivals, the Merry Madcaps.

The next games in the International competition will see China meeting India and Great Britain clashing with Portugal. The winners of these fixtures, to be played on a date yet to be fixed, will meet in the final for the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Shield.

This week's fixtures centre round the Madcaps v. Canadian tussle, which is played on the CBA ground at 11.15 a.m. when Doc Mithen, Gus Rosario and Hobo Gomes will act as umpires. While both teams can now hardly challenge the Mighty Saints, who have a clear two-game lead, they will be all out to view for superiority to be the next best. The Madcaps will probably start with a weakened nine, two star players in shortstop Robbie Rocha and pitcher Dale Cramer being on the injured list. On the other hand, peppery Herbie Quon has returned to the Canuckette side. His return has been a real Canadian strength, although he is not at all fit to pitch, where he has excelled with speed and hitting. He was on the receiving end to Kassa Nazarin in his last outing. This game may serve to give the Canadians revenge from their first round defeat by the Madcaps.

YANKS YANKED

Fielding a weak contingent, mostly sailors of the U.S. Navy here, U.S.A. were severely yanked by Great Britain. The scalping was a 24-4 walk-over. The Americans failed to field a pitcher of calibre. They used two mediocre ones and altogether they were banged for 14 hits. There was indeed a far cry for that Madcapman, Dale Cramer, who rose to the zenith in his short tenure on the local diamond. Dale was injured in the Madcap-Saint League affair. Solly Saul and Jack Brown did duty for the British. Solly conceded three hits in four innings, and Jack allowed only one in three stanzas. Predominating the British attack was "Babe" Ruth, Dave Leonard. Included in his average, which was four hits in six trips, were two sizzling three-baggers.

China popped out a brand new pitcher, namely Lau Chung-sang. He twirled a starchy two-hit game in the Chinese 14-0 pasting of the Philippines.

SAINTS WERE OUTHIT

The slugging Saints were outhit five to four, but their equally classy defence rose to the occasion to save the day for them. However, their hitting was timely and when any one baserunner needed pushing ahead, either this or that Josephian was there to do the job. In this connection, Chiefest St. Leonard did two good jobs with clutch drives. Bambino Dave Leonard and power-wielding Jindoo Hussain helped "just nicely."

The Madcaps fielded miserably, committing no less than seven errors. Absence of sparkplug Rob-

CANUCKETTE'S THREAT

A powerfully reinforced Canuckette contingent gave the pennant-aspiring Madcap Aces the jitters for six long innings, during which Alice Mar's Maple Leafs held the lead. "Long-time-no-see" Celly Gutierrez figured prominently once again in her team's recovery to edge out the Canadians 11 runs to 10 after an extra frame. She scored the equaliser in the last stanza, then drove the winning run in in the additional stanza. Peppery Celeste went after a catch after such a long, long time—for balls never went her way in game after game—and she caught the pill like every day's business. Celly has had her day again!

The Maple Leafs ran into a big lead as dynamic Jean Lee and "gentle" Mary Bunn homered. In the last stanza, the Aces shone in fielding too when old-timer, retiring pitcher but powerfully ball-playing Mary Ng chased and caught two flies flawlessly. Then pitcher Chief Alice Mar stopped a stinging drive straight towards her. However, Buster Hollands' Aces pegged on in every inning. Power-packed Ace Grille Gann banged the old apple mercilessly. It was hit for a triple and a single. Orders to hunt met with some amount of success and it was evident that teamwork in a large measure was responsible for the Aces' last-minute triumph.

THREE NEWCOMERS

Introducing the three new Canuckettes for Truelight School, who by their initial inclusion, have helped the Canadians to give such a fine show against the top-placed Aces.

BackRoom Boy Of Olympic Swimming

By MILLIE HUDSON
British Olympic Representative

The man with one of the biggest Olympic Games burdens on his shoulders, that of "stage managing" the swimming and boxing events, is doing the least talking about it. He is Paul Herbert, general manager of the Empire Pool at Wembley and liaison officer between managing director Sir Arthur Elvin and the Olympic committee.

Quiet and unassuming, Herbert will say if you inquire about his work: "I'm just a 'back-room boy.' I don't want to be brought into the limelight."

Through his genius for management and his love of sport he has been there since 1934. From a bank clerk he had become a city foreign correspondent. He was then known for the fine international galas he organised for the Highgate Diving Club, which he founded. Aiding him in his work is his fluency in French.

TENNIS AND GYMNASTICS

A diver of merit himself, Herbert was also at one time a fine tennis player, was ranked among the best gymnasts of the country, and served on the executives of amateur bodies governing these sports.

A permanent service to divers is his book, Foundations of Modern Springboard Diving, highly recommended by chief ASA diving and visitor, Gregory Matveeff, proceeds of which go to Olympic training funds. Herbert immediately proved his worth at the stadium by staging



successfully the second British Empire Games in 1934. He cemented this proof of his career, the 1936 European Games, for which he was also Secretary.

From each competitors departed with a higher opinion than ever of British hospitality and sportsmanship, and responsible in no small degree was Herbert's smooth management and bilingual powers.

LOTS DOING

His Olympic Games job this year is the greatest of all. The fitting and workable programmes lasting two weeks of all the swimming, diving, water polo and boxing hours, including the opening and closing ceremonies, throws a particularly heavy burden on the manager; and he is doing this in addition to his usual full time job of running regular daily events. National League hockey continues until May, and varied other important contests carry on until Olympic eve.

Respectable, personality-impersonified Vivian Lee is a live wire of a ball player. She brought off a fielding game, catching one inch from the ground after a long run. Betty Li is a cool first sacker and has a fine style with the bat and can hit 'em too. Non-stop express is Vivian Yue who catches. Travelling from first base, she was called out twice after beating the throw by miles, but could not stop at the base and passing it, got tagged. That's how come the non-stop you know my methods, Watson? This Yue girl is a plucky and safe catcher. Ulian Koo was not playing for the Canuckettes last Sunday, and now with the reinforcements and with a full team, the Canadians are strong. But it is a pity the pennant-chasing is reaching the home stretch—so isn't it too late?

Tomorrow's fixtures are as follows:

Men's "A" Division
CBA ground—9.30 a.m. Philippines v. VRC. 11.15 a.m. Madcap v. Canadians.

Recrelo football ground—9.30 a.m. Baseball Club v. St Joseph's. 11.15 a.m. South China v. Rovers.
Recrelo football diamond—11.15 a.m. Recrelo v. Police.

Women's Division
CBA ground—2.30 p.m. Wildents v. Madcap Dees.

JOHN MACADAM in an Olympic

--- Round-Up Says ---

Luckily The Chinese Bring Their Own Birds' Nests

This is a Progress Report on XIV. Olympiad, London, 1948, otherwise the Olympic Games, otherwise Great Britain, Ltd., and if you don't think it indicates progress, then, my friend, you don't know what progress is.

A staff of some two thousand, many of them volunteers and unpaid, have drawn up for the 6,000 to 7,000 competitors and 1,000-plus accompanying V.I.P.s a taut programme.

It runs by the half-hour from 2.30 p.m. on July 29 next at the Wembley Stadium, with a bewildering series of offshoots to more than a dozen other stadia in the London area, until 6 p.m. on August 14, again at Wembley Stadium.

To do this they have had to consider everything in and out of sport, from the provision of shark fins to 12ft. dinghies.

The extraordinary thing is that, considering the manpower problem and the material problem that exist in England today, it is being done on paper to the satisfaction of probably one of the most expert bodies of planners a democratic world has ever seen.

52 NATIONS TO COMPETE

Fifty-two nations have accepted for next summer's Games. There is not space to enumerate the nations. The Russians are not yet in, although they are expected almost hourly, but looking down the list of names it is impossible to think off-hand of any considerable Power that will not be represented.

The number of events has reached 136, against Berlin's 129 in 1936, the 118 of Los Angeles, the 113 of Amsterdam—back through Paris, Antwerp, London, St. Louis, and Paris to the 44 events of Athens way back in 1896, when the modern Games were restarted.

There is no detail of organisation that has been left unconsidered. The housing manager, Stanley George James Briault, formerly a Royal Air Force catering officer, will handle the housing of the athletes at the three main camp centres—Richmond, West Drayton and Uxbridge.

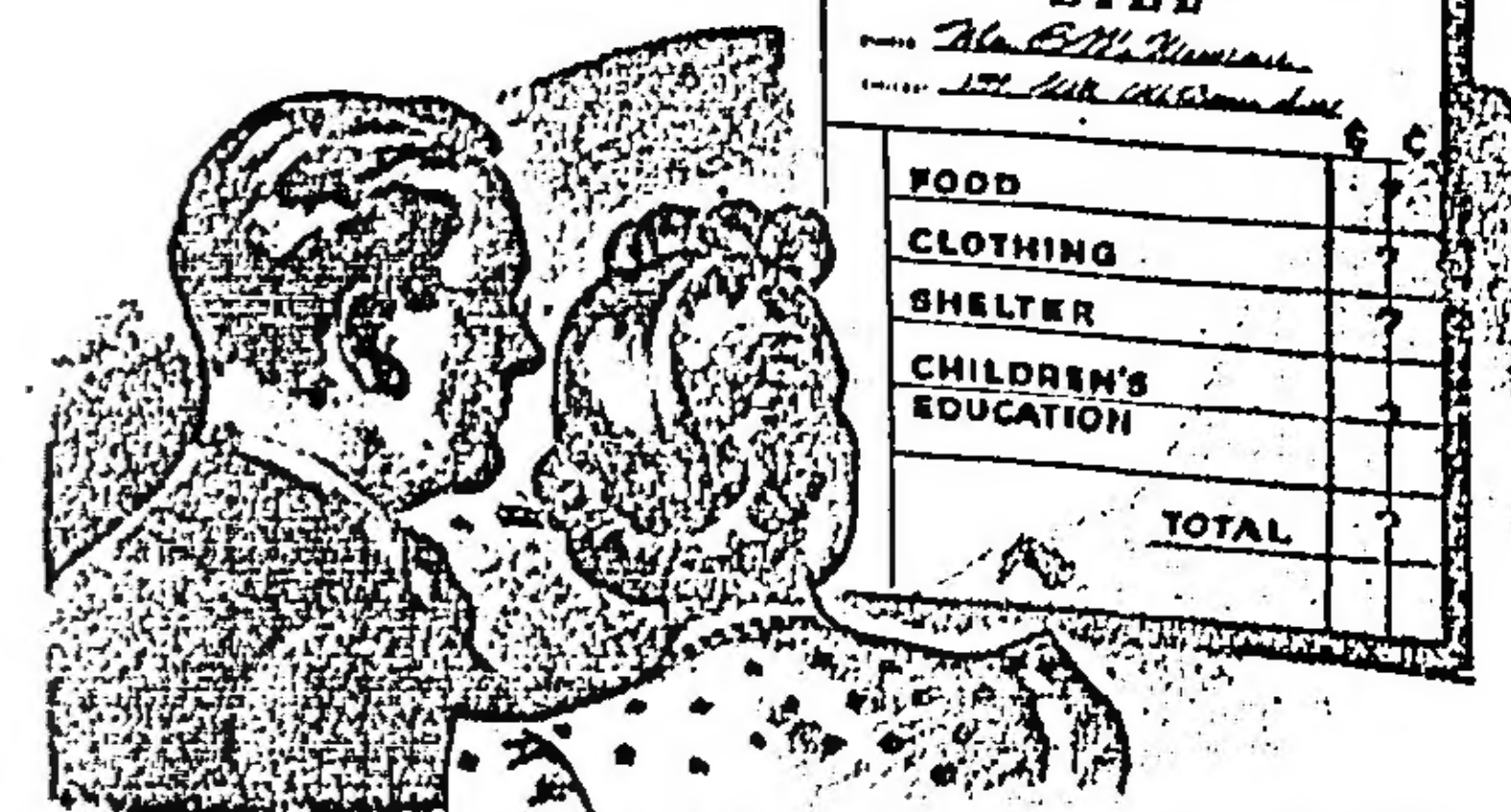
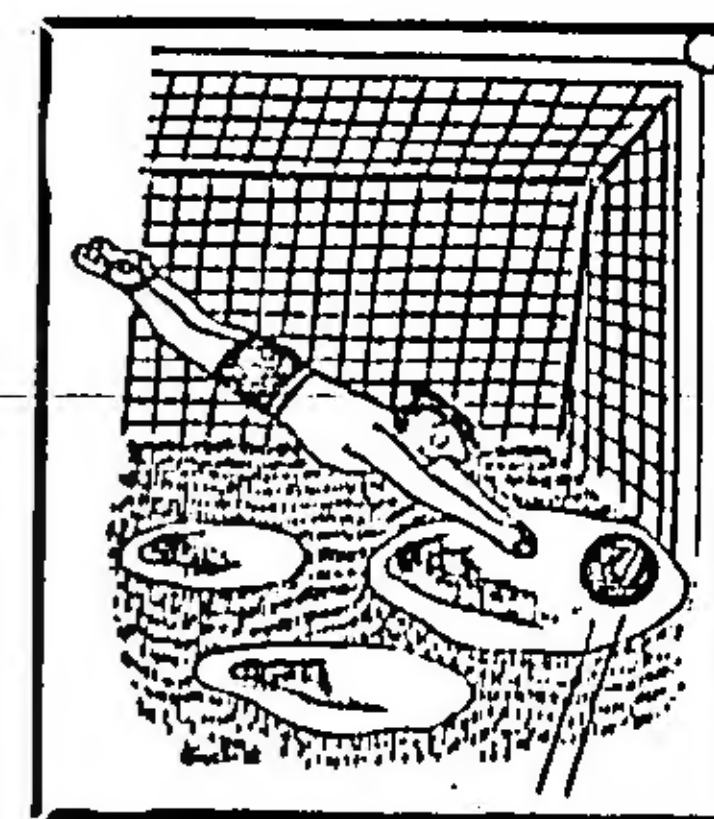
There he must install bands of British cooks to work under the general direction of international chefs from the various countries.

Luckily for him, the Chinese will bring their own chefs, birds' nests and bamboo shoots, and the Indians their own rice. His men will accept direction from the foreign chefs.

Not that it is as simple as just that. The Palestinian athletes will expect kosher food, the Mexicans will expect 1,000 pints of milk a week (which they are prepared to import from the U.S.), 500 live hens and 150 live turkeys, not to mention the grain with which to keep the birds alive until the appropriate moment.

SPANIARDS PLAY SAFE

The Spaniards, perturbed by the stories of British austerity, have sent a preliminary lecture on dietetics with accompanying elaborate menus indicating the standard on which their athletes expect to be fed for fighting fitness. Whereas the maximum diet for a British heavy indus-



Which of You Would Pay the Bills?

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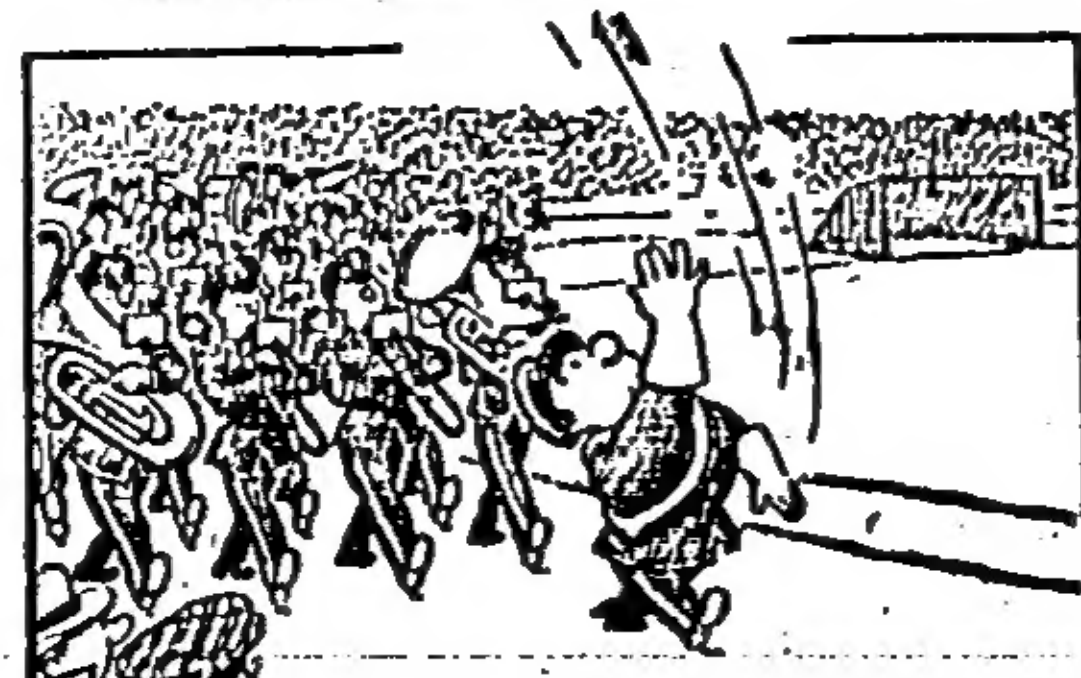
E. J. R. MITCHELL,
Manager for South China.

MACAO: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 10, 2^a fl.
MR. F. C. FERNANDES, Manager.

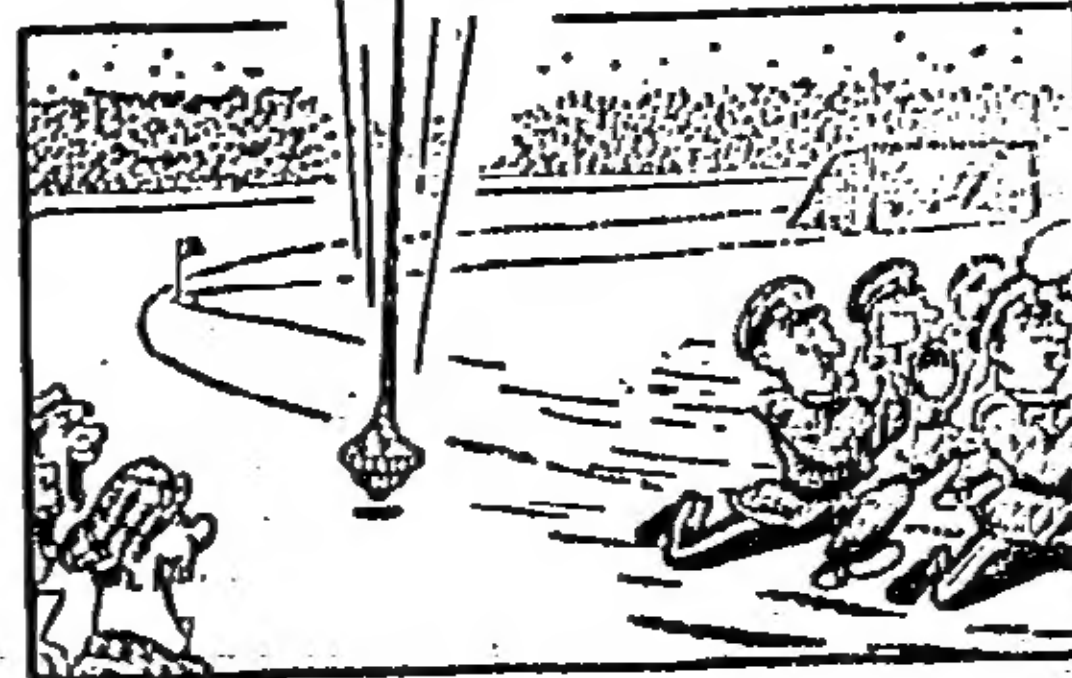


Harry Owen-Hughes and Ted Fincher, going out after lunch to resume their partnership for a Hongkong eleven against the Combined Services on Chinese New Year's Day. The pair added 84 for the fourth wicket, and the Colony team won the match by an innings.—Golden Studio.

SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



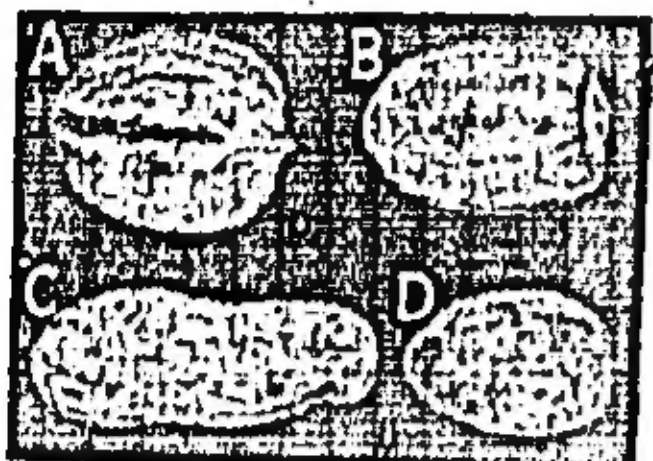
Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 10

1. Who were the two apostles of truth, both called Mark? Their surnames were—
Clement and Lemon.

2. If you were to go berserk you would be imitating—
Vikings, Hottentots, Berbers?

3. To which of these countries would a telephone call be most costly—
Uruguay, Iraq, the Argentine, South Africa, India, Russia, Brazil?



4. These are—
Chestnut, filbert, ground-nut, Brazil-nut, walnut, almond?

5. A penny gaff was—
Impudent for fishing, wrong change, cheap music hall, look through a telescope?

6. The opera "Princess Ida" was founded on a poem by—
Keats, Shelley, Byron, Tennyson?

7. There are 39 books in the Old Testament. To find the number in the New Testament you may—
Subtract nine, multiply first digit by second, add one?

8. The original meaning of Deceit was—
Yellid, tooth mouth, winter, long darkness?

9. Grib-street, London, was famous for—
Oyster puddings, bicycle-making, writers, actors?

10. The wife of a Sultan is—
Raney, Memshith, Sultana, Nabab?

Sweden To Cut Imports

Prime Minister Tage Erlander of Sweden said that the Swedish people are living above their resources, "or at least are straining them," and announced plans to cut imports.

"It is necessary to curtail imports, and we plan to reduce them from 5,000 million kroner in 1947 to 3,500 million kroner this year," he said.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN SEES THROUGH THE NEW SOVIET POLICY

By W. N. EWER

THE recent broadcast by Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, was primarily for his British audience. But it has international significance as well. For it summed up in a few sentences the view which the British Government has been forced to take of Soviet policy.

"Soviet communism pursues a policy which threatens with a new form of imperialism—ideological, economic and strategic—the welfare and way of life of the other nations of Europe."

They are grave words. But the history of the two and a half years since the end of the war fully justifies them.

The pattern of events has become only too plain.

Soviet Russia had already turned in 1939 from her quiescent policy of seeking security abroad and of devoting her energies to reconstruction at home. She had in collusion with Hitler's Germany absorbed the three Baltic Republics. She had annexed Eastern Poland. She had taken Bessarabia and the Bukovina from Rumania.

STALIN'S DEMAND

Tactically or expressly the Western Allies had agreed that she should keep these territories, to which was added sub-Carpathian Russia, ceded by Czechoslovakia, and the Konigsberg area of East Prussia. It would have been difficult to refuse Stalin's demand for territory as a reward for the part Russia had played, since he insisted that these annexations were essential for her security in the future. And it was, for truly, it was believed then that this territorial expansion was all she sought in Europe, that the pledge that the East European countries' independence would be fully safeguarded was genuinely meant.

Then came the new doctrine that the Soviet Union was entitled to require that in every neighbouring country there should be a government "loyal" to Moscow.

That doctrine translated into practice has meant that the governments of all these countries have, at Russian dictation or under Russian pressure, been brought under effective control of Communist ministers who openly avow that they are under the leadership of Stalin. There is in none of them—with the partial, and perhaps temporary exception of Czechoslovakia—either genuine democracy or with any pretence of independence. For all practical purposes the policies of Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Albania and Hungary are controlled from Moscow as completely as were even

Hitler's satellites controlled from Berlin.

It is indeed a new form of imperialism. And, as Mr Attlee has noted, it is also ideological and economic. No speech, no thought, is tolerated in these countries which does not accord with what is, at the moment, permitted in Moscow. And their economies are being month by month more closely integrated with that of the Soviet Union. Such devices as the "mixed companies" under Soviet control which now dominate the industries of Rumania and Hungary are characteristic devices of economic imperialism. Eastern Europe, except for Greece, is today under the close hegemony of the Soviet Government. And every effort is being made to cut it off as completely as possible—except for well controlled trade from the West.

Not only to cut it off. But throughout the whole area a steady propaganda incites hostility to the West, seeks in every way to widen and deepen the gulf that has been created by force.

That is the achievement to date of the new imperialism. And already, quite openly, it is seeking, through the agencies of the Communist parties, to gain a hold in France, in Italy and in Western Germany. The Soviet leaders proclaim the existence of a "struggle" between two "camps." The one camp is the Soviet Union and its satellites, the other—the rest of the world.

Those are the harsh facts of the situation. The importance of Mr Attlee's broadcast is that it makes it clear that British policy is now based on recognition of the facts, not on acceptance of assurances from Moscow that the Soviet Union stands for democracy and national independence.

Universal Military Training Is Tough Problem For U.S. Congress

Washington, Feb. 13.—The United States Congress will have a tough problem on its hands if it tackles universal military training this year.

This is an election year for most members of Congress and, while many people want military training for young men, many do not.

The country is split on the issue. Friends of the idea call it universal military training. Universal, in this case, is another word for compulsory.

If Congress should pass it, youths from 18 to 20 would be drafted for military training for at least six months—about 900,000 of them a year.

BILL READY

Congressmen who voted for it would make some friends—the people who want it. They would make enemies, too. For instance, some parents.

There is a bill—really a plan—already to be debated and voted upon in the House. Will the House go ahead with it? Perhaps.

It may want to see whether the Senate will tackle this universal training bill this year. The bill cannot become law unless both Houses approve.

But Congress may act if it thinks there is enough public opinion behind the idea—and if our relations with Russia get worse.

Some organizations—for example, the American Legion—are pushing very hard to get action this year.

Some educators want it, but some do not. This applies also to women's organizations and, for example, clergymen.

The American Legion, made up of veterans of World Wars I and II, has backed the idea for years, more than any other organization. But the American Veterans' Committee, made up of veterans of World War II only, is against it.

AFTER WORLD WAR I

Back in 1919, the American Legion after World War I backed a universal military training programme. In almost every Congress since then, there has been at least one bill to make such training law. Nothing much has happened. The bill never got far enough to reach the floor of the House or Senate for debate and vote. Then World War II came along.

Almost from scratch, America had to build up an armed force of 15,000,000. Should the nation be that unprepared for another war? A lot of people thought so, including top military men like General Marshall and General Eisenhower and Admiral King. They favoured training in 1945, and since then brigades of people have stepped forward for the idea.

Since 1945, U.S. relations with Russia have gone downhill. One by one countries of Europe have gone under Communist control.

That has thrown more wood on the universal training fire. So in December 1946, President Truman appointed a commission of civilians to advise him whether the country's

youths need some form of compulsory training.

This commission was made up of two college presidents, a former ambassador to Russia, a Catholic priest, a Protestant minister, a judge, a woman welfare worker and a business man. The commission worked for five months, heard more than 200 witnesses talk for and against training, and turned in a report urging training right away.

The commission was unanimous about the need, which it called an "urgent military necessity." This was in May 1947.

Spurred by this report, the House Armed Services Committee in June started a month-long hearing, listened to 20 witnesses and gave approval to a bill. The bill went up to the House for action. But by then it was late in the summer, and the full House went home without acting on it. The bill, unchanged, still stands, waiting for the House to tackle it now, or skip over it.

IN THE SENATE

The Senate has no similar bill ready to be acted upon. But the Senate Armed Services Committee within a month may start hearings on a similar bill. Those hearings may take a month, or months. Then, if the Committee approves a bill and sends it up to the full Senate for a vote, the 1948 session of Congress probably will be half over.

The House can act fast. If it wants to. The Senate will have less time but still, it seems, enough time to vote on a bill or leave it alone for another year.—Associated Press.

POCKET CARTOON

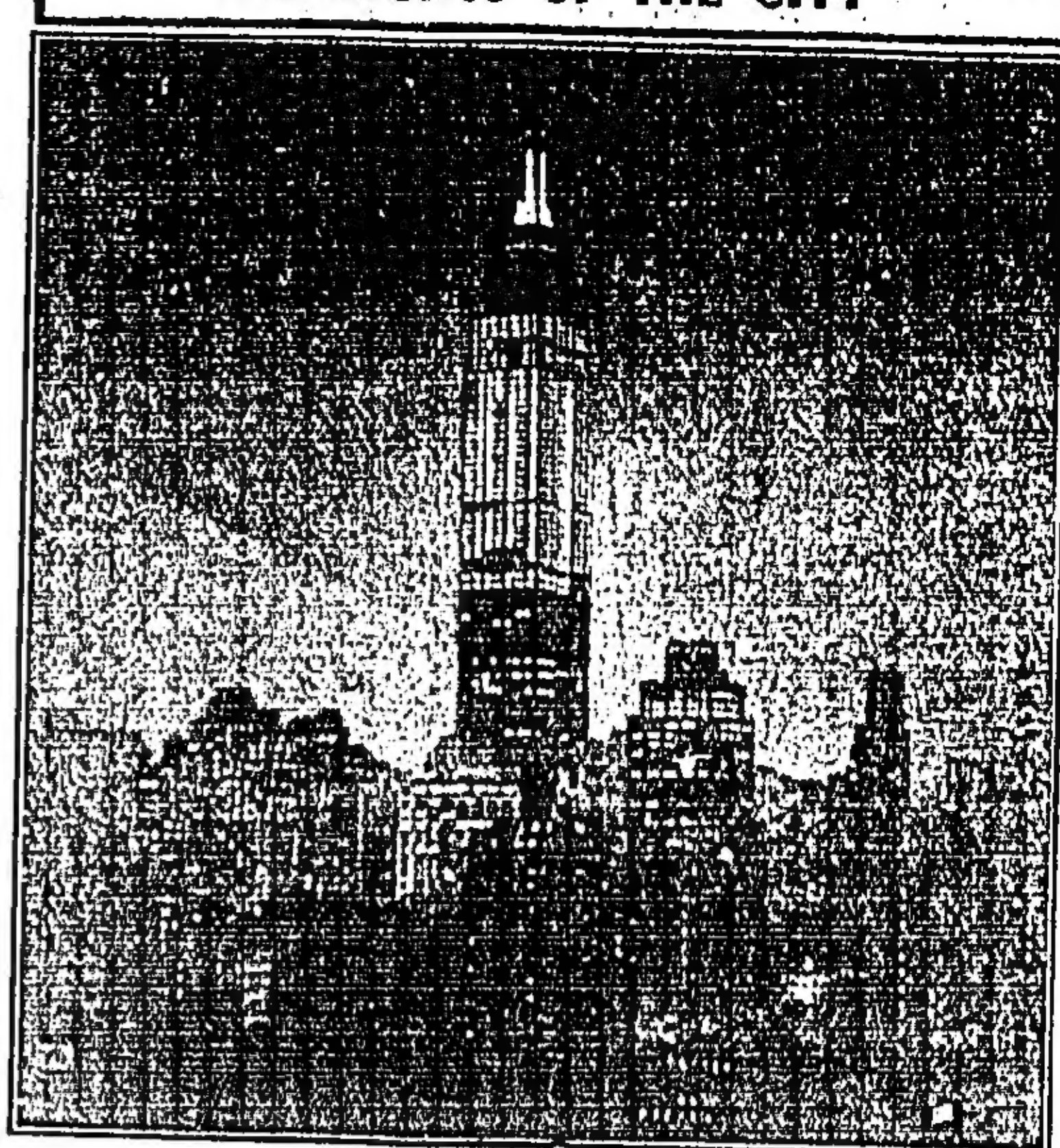
by OSBERT LANCASTER



"This is the end! No sooner do we fix up to live on Willy's American aunt in Paris than the Government says we can pay for ourselves!"

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

THE LIGHTS OF THE CITY



Gleaming lights against the night sky—an invitation to try time exposures with the prospect of striking results.

EVEN if flash bulbs are on the scarce side, there's no reason why our camera cannot have its "night life." Trouble is, some of us are so used to thinking in terms of flash photography that we forget the old, reliable time exposure method. To do so is a mistake. For time exposures are possible with the very simplest of cameras and they afford a means of taking striking, unusual pictures.

Only a few rules need be remembered and of these the most important is to have the camera firmly supported so that camera movement may be avoided during longish exposures. This is fundamental. A second rule, and also an important one, is to avoid strong foreground lights. They will register so strongly that they will prevent your obtaining a clear picture of the scene which lies behind them.

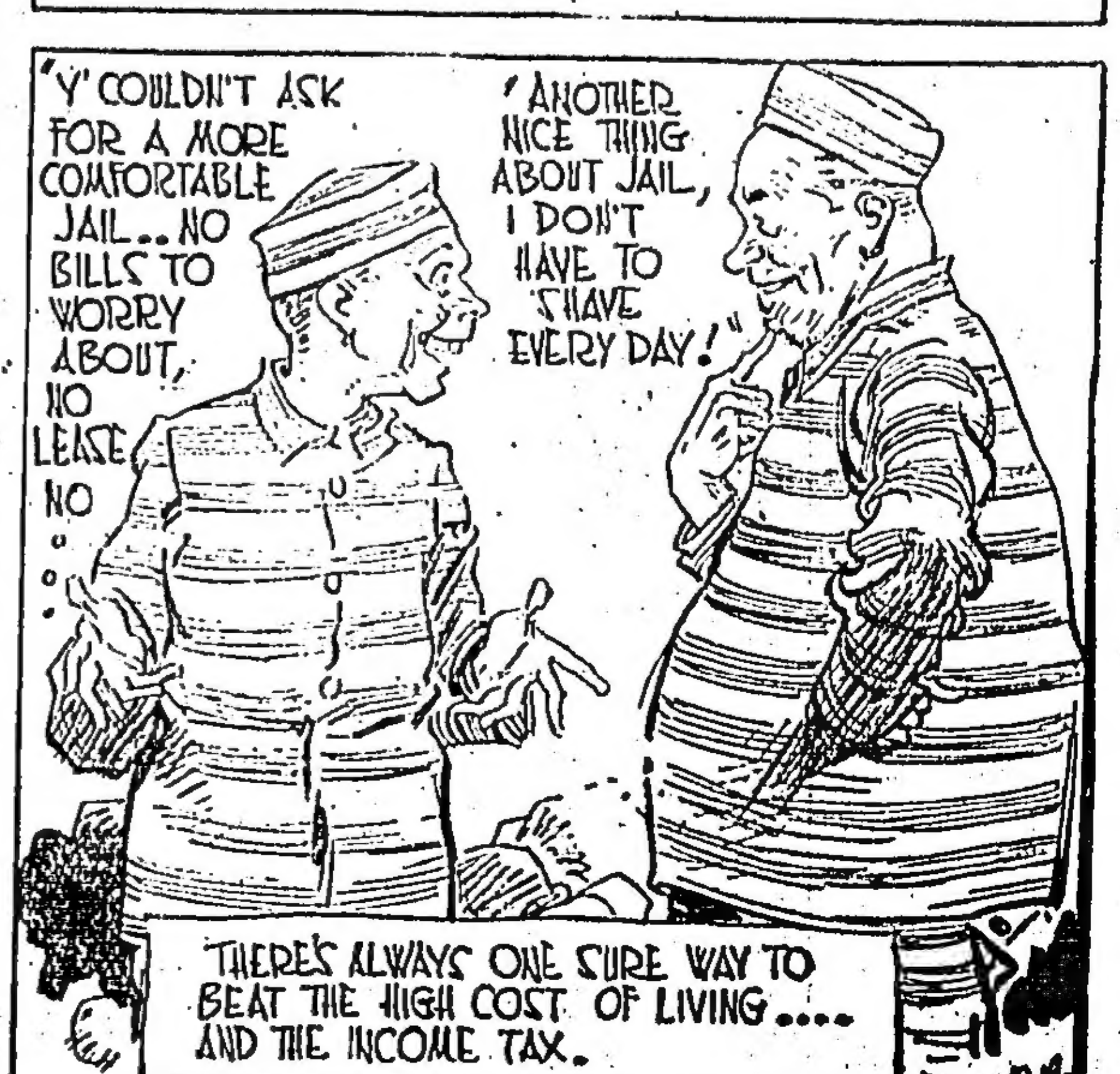
However, it is not necessary for you to over-worry about moving lights such as car headlights. If they aim your way, all you need do is place your hat in front of the camera lens until they have passed on.

John van Guilder.

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

"More Economy Notes"

By KEMP STARRETT



TELEGRAPH WEEK-END PICTORIAL



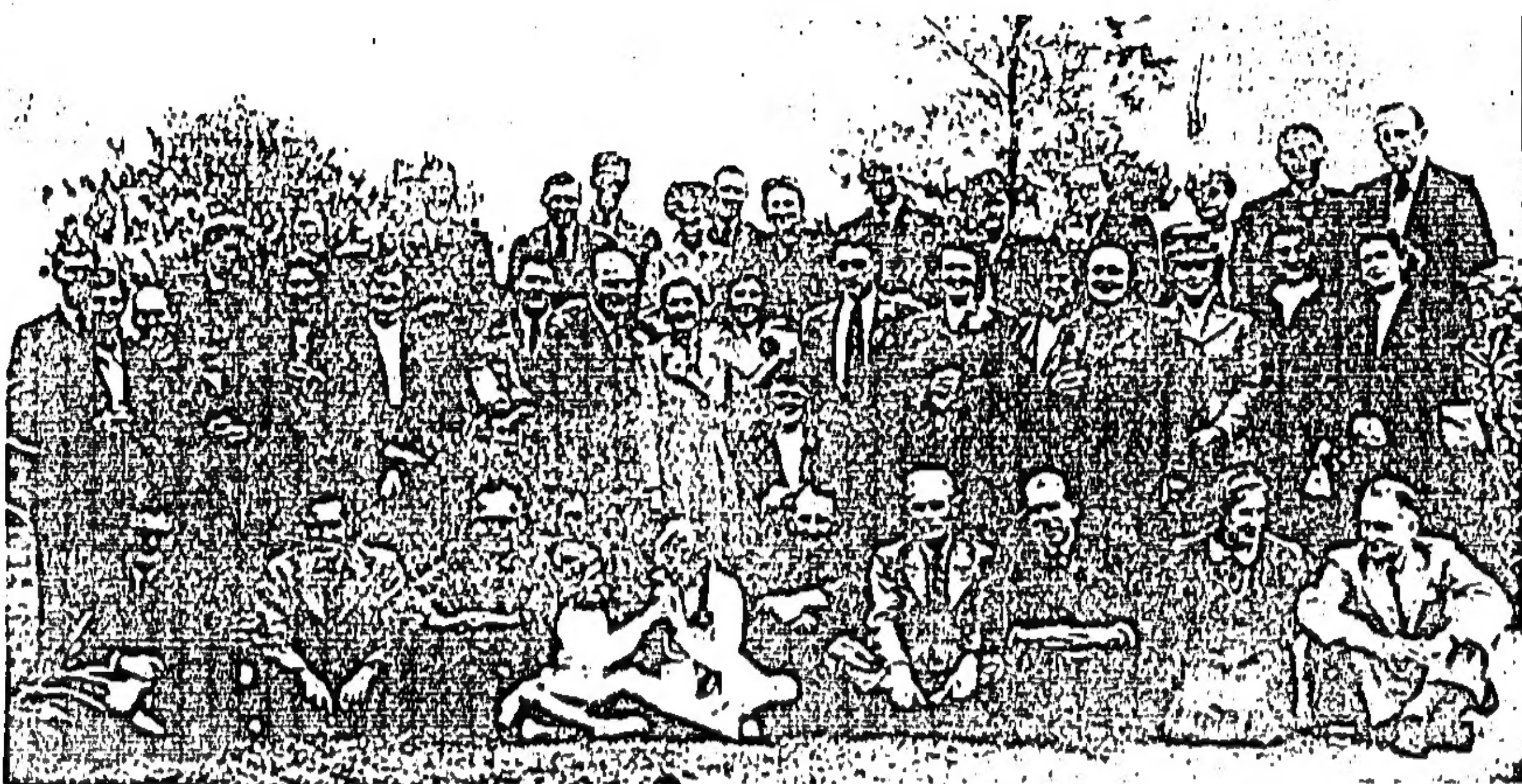
THE Kowloon Rotary Club was inaugurated last week at a luncheon meeting held in the Peninsula Hotel. Many officials and members of the Hongkong Rotary Club attended. Picture shows Mr F. C. Clomo, President of the new Club, addressing the gathering. (Photo: Golden Studio)



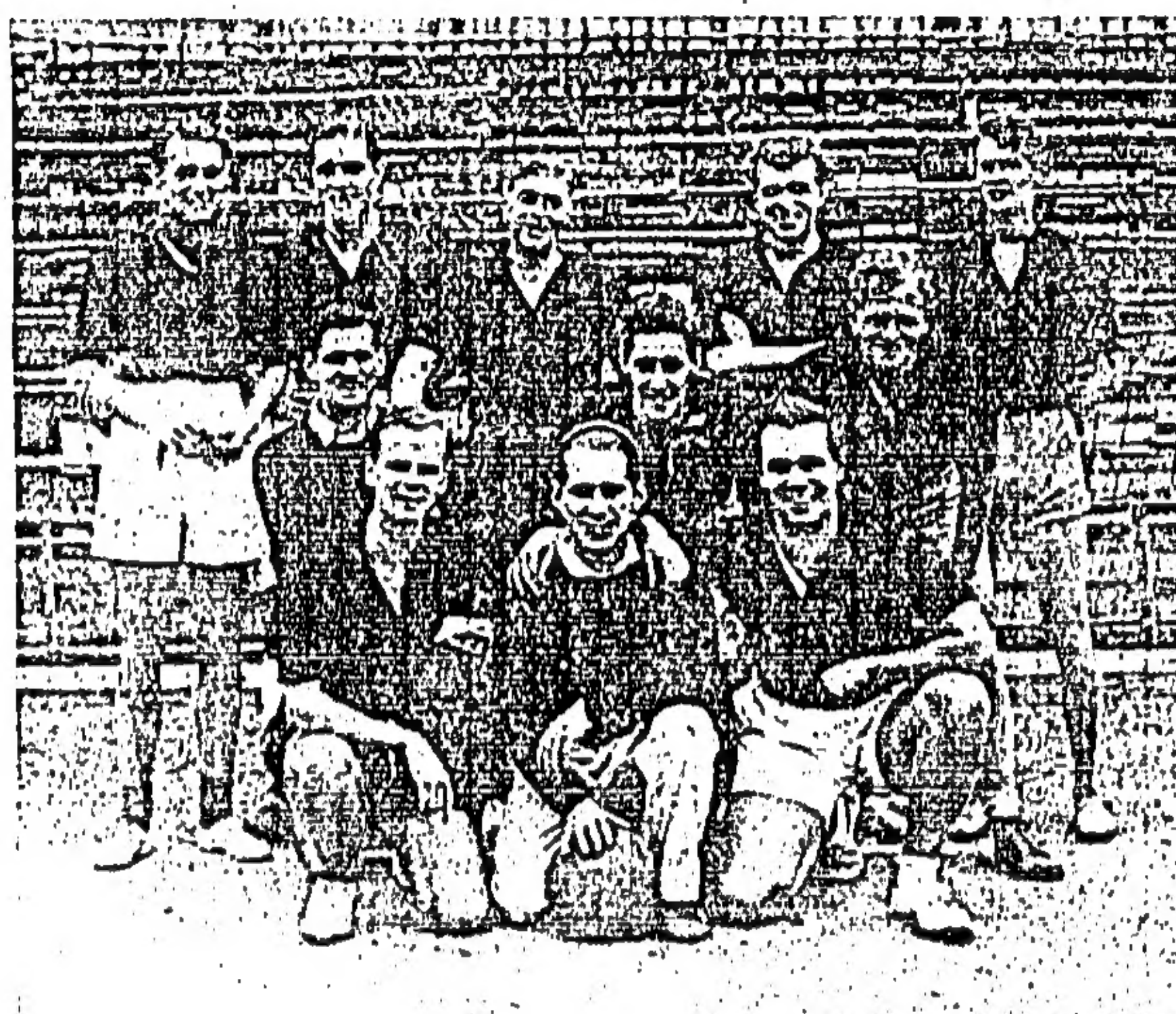
MR Stanley Abbott Ombler and Miss Gloria June Moss were married on Thursday, February 5, which coincided with the Silver Wedding anniversary of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs A. J. R. Moss. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



OVER 700 children had a happy time at Gun Club Hill last week when a party was given by the Kowloon Branch of the Society for the Protection of Children. In the picture, men of the 25 Field Regiment, R.A., are seen taking some of the children for a jeep ride. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



A HAPPY group photographed in the grounds of Mr B. C. Field's residence at Shok-O last Saturday on the occasion of the marriage of Mr Kenneth John Attwell and Miss Helena May Beavis, who are ninth and tenth from left in the centre row. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



A friendly tussle on the football field between local Danes and Norwegians last Sunday morning, was followed in the afternoon by an aquatic competition and a beach relay race at Repulse Bay. The Norwegians won the "Olympic" battle by the odd point in five. Left: the Norwegian team; above: the Danes. (Photos: Golden Studio)



MR Albert Iveson Cash and his bride, formerly Miss Stella Ada Skelding, who were married at St John's Cathedral last week. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



GROUP taken after the wedding at the Rosary Church last Saturday between Mr F. T. D'Aquino and Miss S. M. Sequeira. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

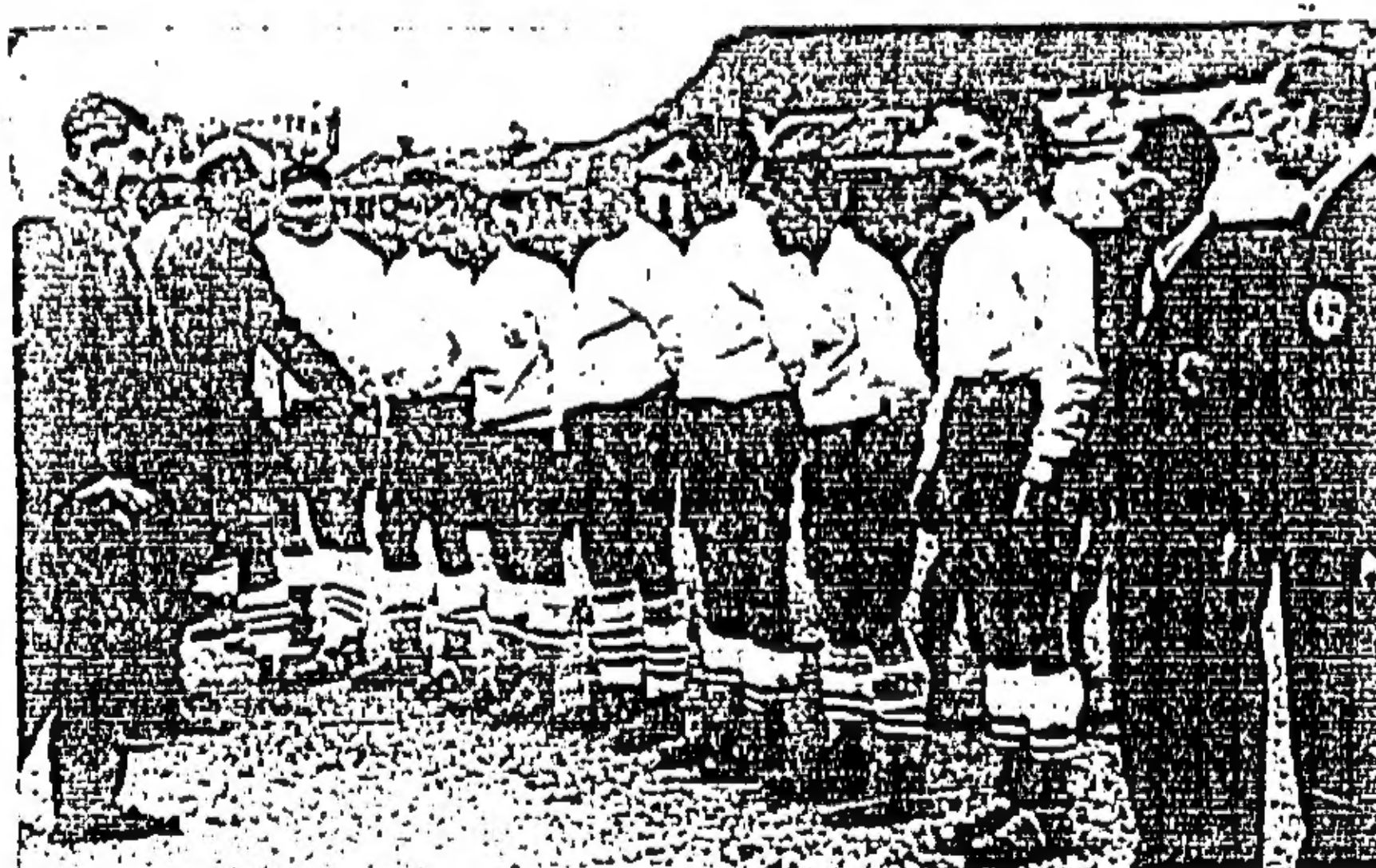


MR Thomas Alexander Pearce and his bride, formerly Miss Nina Quin, photographed with their attendants and friends after their wedding last week at St Joseph's Church. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

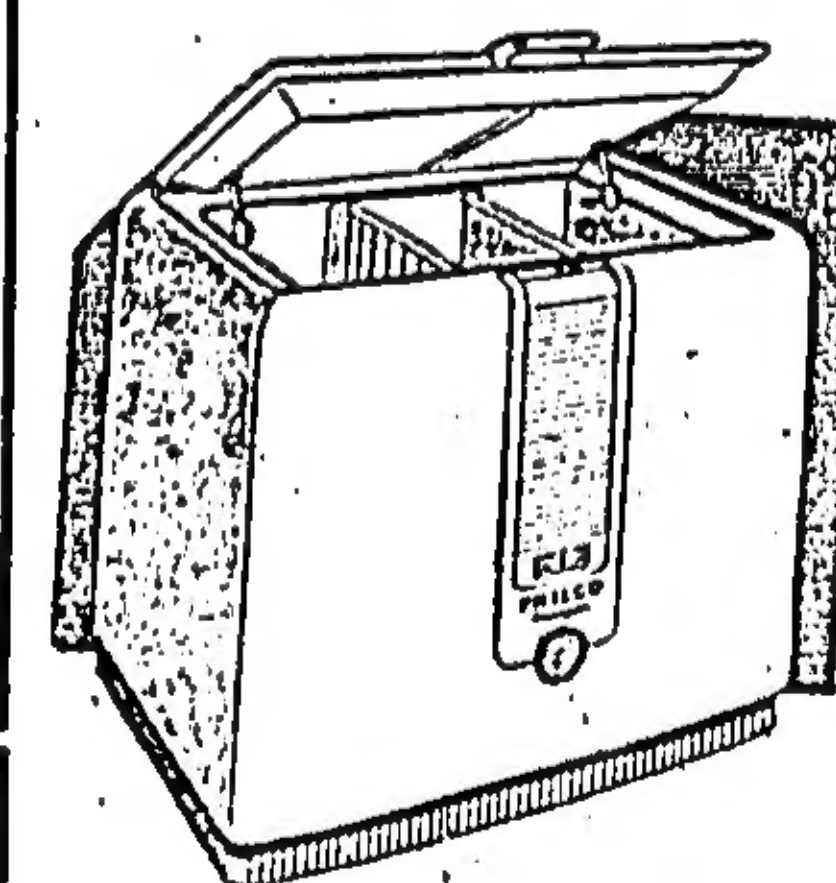


MR AND MRS William Lem photographed after their recent wedding at the Kowloon Baptist Church. The bride was formerly Miss Tso Wai-shung. (Photo: Mainland Studio)

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Football Referees' Association hold their annual dinner at the Luk Kwok Hotel last Saturday. Right: Photo taken during the function. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, shaking hands with members of the Shanghai interport football team before their match with Hongkong on Chinese New Year's Day. Hongkong won by 5-1. (Photo: Golden Studio)



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PARLEY ON ANTARCTIC POLICY

London, Feb. 13.—Senior officials of the Foreign Office met today to discuss British Antarctic policy in the light of the two latest notes received from Chile and Argentina. It was learned from a usually reliable source.

Like Argentina, Chile has rejected the British protest lodged last December against the establishment of a base on British-claimed and administered territory in the Antarctic Falkland Island Dependencies, and also Britain's suggestion that the matter might be referred to the International Court at The Hague.

Unlike Argentina, with which the recent exchange of notes on rival claims to the Falkland Dependencies were published last week-end, Chile has made no counter-proposal for reference to an international conference in the latest reply to Britain dated January 31.—*Reuter.*

CHINESE WARNING ON GENOCIDE

Lake Success, Feb. 13.—One of the Chinese delegates to the United Nations today accused the American press of a "tendency to recreate the pretty, lovable type of picture postcard Japan and the Japanese people."

Mr. P. C. Chang, delegate to the Economic and Social Council, said: "Those who have manipulated this dangerous tendency must have reasons of their own."

He warned that such press treatment of the defeated Japanese—who he charged with a gigantic attempt at genocide—against his countrymen—should be guarded against lest it lead to a "tragic repetition of the tragic past."

The brief outburst, the chief points of which Mr. Chang carefully repeated so that the exact words could not be misqu岸ed, occurred as the Economic and Social Council discussed the problem of drawing up an international convention against genocide—the crime of destroying a racial, national or religious group.

"Only tragic memories prompt me to speak now," Mr. Chang said. He then mentioned the rape of Nanking and other incidents, which he labelled "frightful bestialities."

He also accused the Japanese of using narcotics in waiting in an attempt to destroy the Chinese, and expressed the hope that the projected convention against genocide would refer specifically to the use of narcotics as a means of perpetrating such a crime.—*United Press.*

FIGURE SKATING CHAMPION

Davos Platz, Feb. 13.—Richard Burton of the United States today won the world figure skating championship.

The defending champion, Hans Gerschwiler of Switzerland, was second.

Official results gave Burton 1985.7 points and Gerschwiler 1948.5 points. Ede Kirely, Hungary, was third with 1917.9 points, fourth was John Lettin Garver of the United States with 1909.8 points, fifth James Grogan, USA, and sixth H. Graham Sharp, England, 1909.9 points.—*Associated Press.*

RUSSIAN PURCHASES FROM BRITAIN

ORDERS BEING PLACED

London, Feb. 13.—Amid the noisy diplomatic battle between East and West, Russia has quietly opened negotiations in London for multi-million-dollar purchases of British industrial and scientific equipment to implement the recent Anglo-Russian trade pact.

Senate Votes Money For Europe Aid

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted for a four-year European recovery programme to be started with US\$5,300,000,000 for the first year.

Chairman Arthur Vandenberg announced that the Committee voted 13 to 0 to recommend the smaller figure for the 12 months rather than the US\$8,000,000,000 which the Administration asked for the programme's first 15 months.

The reason behind shortening the time, Vandenberg told newsmen, is to enable Congress "at the earliest possible moment to make a realistic review of the recovery programme."

Go Ahead Signal

Washington, Feb. 13.—Two days ago, Mr. John Hickerson, an official of the State Department's Division of European Affairs, advised Lord Javerchup and M. Henri Bonnet, the British and French Ambassadors, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings were drawing to a close.

Mr. Hickerson informed them that the United States Government considers it appropriate for the European nations to plan on the basis of the preliminary draft bill indicating that one aspect of Congressional opinion might be ready by the end of this month.

The State Department spokesman said that this statement could be regarded as a signal to the European nations to go ahead. It constituted a reversal of the stand taken by Mr. Robert Lovett, the Under-Secretary of State, some weeks ago.

Diplomatic officials said that it was expected that Mr. Bevin and M. Bidault would issue invitations for a new conference about March 1 or shortly after.

Some Anxiety

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is making quicker progress than was expected in its drawing up of the European recovery programme bill and may have it in final form by the end of next week. On the basis of that section of the bill concerning the conditions which would be imposed on Europe in receiving aid, it is now considered that evidence of Europe's determination to co-operate will assist in getting the final bill through Congress.

The State Department was under no compulsion to feel more anxiety last week when European nations took any action which might prejudice Congressional opinion and efforts will be made to keep the agenda of a recovered conference within strict limits.—*Reuter.*

West Indies Score 447 For Six

Port of Spain, Feb. 13.—At the close of play on the third day of the second Test match here, West Indies had scored 447 for six wickets in reply to England's first innings total of 302.—*Reuter.*

Authoritative Soviet sources said the permanent Russian trade delegation here had opened negotiations with representatives of British industries and the Board of Trade for placing orders within the scope of the agreement.

Soviet experts were summoned from Moscow to advise the delegation in negotiations, and other experts will be called as the necessity arises.

The biggest order is expected to be placed with a North England locomotive works—an order for 1,000 narrow gauge locomotives, estimated to cost some US\$30,000,000, according to British business quarters. Delivery would be over a 32-month period.

Britain does not guarantee delivery dates, but, it is said, would facilitate "in every possible" arrangements of Soviet contracts with British firms for engineering and other equipment.

List Of Purchases

The official list of items Russia intends to purchase includes 1,100 narrow gauge locomotives, U.S.\$5,500,000 worth of scientific and laboratory apparatus, 2,400 flat trucks, 2,400 winches, 2,100 excavators, 54 caterpillar loading cranes, 14 tugboats, four dredges, 21 steam power turbine stations, U.S.\$4,000,000 worth of plywood equipment, U.S.\$1,500,000 worth of timber mill equipment, voltage transformers and 50-kilowatt mobile diesel electric generators, 10 sets of oil purifying apparatus and 300 of 100,000-kilowatt electric motors.

The contracts will be spread over a period of two to four years, but will be arranged before May 1.—*United Press.*

Tobacco By Barter

London, Feb. 13.—Yugoslavia has offered Britain substantial quantities of tobacco on a barter arrangement, a Yugoslav spokesman said tonight.

It is understood that the Board of Trade would allow Yugoslav officials to approach British manufacturers direct and, in case of a satisfactory contract, would grant import licences.—*Reuter.*

Anglo-Belgian Pact

London, Feb. 13.—A further examination of the sterling situation between Britain and Belgium has postponed the initialing of the Anglo-Belgian agreement which was reached in London last week.

Mr. H. Ellis, head of the British delegation, is now in Brussels to negotiate some form of agreement whereby Belgium's acceptance of sterling from third countries would be strictly limited.

A Belgian spokesman said today that it was "only a question of days" before the new Anglo-Belgian agreement was signed.

Details, however, are not expected to be available until eight days after the agreement has been initialled.—*Reuter.*

BURMA CRISIS DISCOUNTED

Rangoon, Feb. 14.—Ko Ko Gyi, Burmese Socialist Party president, today dismissed persistent reports that a political crisis is looming in Burma.

He said: "At present Burma is passing through a transition period, but that is all."

Ko Ko Gyi said he had no knowledge that Prime Minister Thakin Nu intended to resign, as reported in the Burmese press.—*Associated Press.*

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close at 10 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peiping, Swatow, Tainan, Amoy, Kunming and Calcutta, 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila, Colombo and Marseilles (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
USA, Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 5 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peiping, Tainan and Kweilin, 10 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (Train) 10 a.m.
Hankow (Sea) 10 a.m.
Fookow, Shanghai, Swatow and Hongkong (Sea) 10 a.m.
Haiphong and Peking (Sea) 10 a.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg.); 9.30 a.m. (ord.).
Manila, 11.30 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtau, Peiping, Canton, Luchow, Kunming, Hothow and Swatow, 3.30 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canada via Vancouver, U.C. (Parcels only) (Sea) 10 a.m.
Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tainan & Shekhi (Sea) 2 p.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Sydney and Haiphong (Sea) 2 p.m.
Batavia, Sourabaya and Macassar (Sea) 3 p.m.
Mauritius, L. Marques, Reira & South Africa via Durban (Sea) 3 p.m.
Amoy (Sea) 4 p.m.



KWONG TUNG INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

We made the following recommendations:

(a) That passage tickets be sold only at the Company's Offices or by their accredited Agents, and that practice of issuing such ticket either on the wharf or on board the vessel should be discontinued without delay.

(b) That when passengers are on board and the vessel alongside a wharf, all cargo port doors on the wharf side should be fully open and provided with raised gangways covering either the full width of the cargo port or where ramps are used then the full width of the ramp. Such doors on the off side should be also open, or partly open, according to the weather prevailing at the time.

(c) That notices in English and Chinese be prominently posted warning all passengers of the dangers and consequences of carrying goods on board which are likely to affect the safety of life and the vessel.

(d) That the various searching units be instructed to keep a sharp watch on the nature of both passengers' baggage and cargo, and if in doubt report the matter to the Master of the vessel and also to their respective superiors. Furthermore, that where baggage is concerned the search should be carried out at the entrance to the wharf and before passengers are admitted to the wharf.

In the detection of dangerous goods, the Authorities are entitled to the fullest co-operation of the Master and Crew who should also maintain a constant and close watch for any goods of a suspicious nature.

CUSTOM DEPRECATED

(e) That clear passageways at least 3 ft. wide be at all times maintained fore and aft on both sides of the passenger deck, and that all approaches to stairways and gangways be kept clear.

We deprecate the long established custom of passengers being allowed to spread their baggage over the deck, but we realise the impracticability of suggesting they be separated from their entire possessions by insisting that their baggage be placed in a separate compartment.

In conclusion we wish to place on record our high appreciation of the excellent work done by Inspector Arthur George Groves of the Hongkong Police and his unit, ably assisted by Revenue Officer Sui Hin Yit and his men, for their early efforts to control the stampede and their ready assistance to those already in the water.

The action taken by the officers and men of the Water Police, and the use of searchlights by the Fire Flots, are also to be commended.

Hitch In Indonesia Political Settlement

Batavia, Feb. 13.—The start of the next stage in Dutch-Republican relations, after the truce agreement—negotiations for a political settlement—was delayed today as a result of a reported statement at Lake Success, which caused most unfavourable Dutch reaction here.

The Dutch representatives asked for a postponement of the meeting called for today of the negotiators' steering committee, which was to arrange the procedure for the main negotiations and co-ordinate the political negotiations generally.

Well-informed Dutch sources said that the Dutch were now unwilling to continue the negotiations. The statement which caused the trouble was attributed in a report published here to a spokesman at Lake Success of the United Nations Good Offices Committee, which yesterday reported to the Security Council on the negotiations leading to the truce.

In it, the spokesman was reported as expressing the opinion that the Security Council would require the Good Offices Committee to continue functioning until the United States of Indonesia existed; that with its existence a settlement could be reached in two or three months, and that a plebiscite in the disputed areas would be held under the observation of the Committee, which "may very well become supervisory."

Plebiscite Claim

An official Dutch East Indies Government communiqué commented today that the Committee's task was to render good offices and nothing else. If it tried to do more, it undermined the confidence of either or both parties.

The spokesman was quoted as giving the opinion that in the

plebiscites in Java, Sumatra and Madura, 80 percent of the people in Republican-held territory would support the Republican Government.

The Dutch communiqué commented: "The Committee forgets that only after the restoration of law and order can a clear picture of the situation be formed."

The spokesman was reported to have said that the Committee had been compelled to make contacts with autonomous areas outside Java, Sumatra and Madura, and "would become a Good Offices Committee for those territories as well."

Plebiscites would decide whether or no these areas were under "puppet government," the spokesman is reported to have told a questioner.

Dutch Reaction

The Dutch communiqué, in its comment, described this suggestion of plebiscites as "most improper," adding that those territories were completely outside the Committee's terms of reference.

"If the statements were really made," the Dutch communiqué added, "it must be remarked that there are serious misapprehensions on the part of the Good Offices Committee in respect of its task, its competence and the factual situation in Indonesia."

Authoritative circles said here today that Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, the Lieutenant Governor General, is expected to broadcast on Monday on the provisional Federal Government of all Indonesia. He is expected to announce details of a new proposed structure for the Government and the names of some of the Ministers of the Interim Federal Cabinet, which he is expected to head.—*Reuter.*

Sino-Soviet Pact To Be Extended

Nanking, Feb. 13.—The Social Welfare Daily reported today that China and Russia have agreed to extend for two years their non-aggression pact, scheduled to expire on August 21.

The newspaper, whose owner attended a closed meeting of the People's Political Council, said this was disclosed by Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh in a speech.

A Foreign Office press release of Wang's statement to the Council contained no reference to the Sino-Soviet pact.—*Associated Press.*

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SWISS-HUNGARIAN SPLIT BREWING

Berne, Feb. 13.—Hungary has threatened the Swiss Government with a break in diplomatic relations and with reprisals because of the arrest of a Hungarian journalist on charges of spying, usually well-informed sources here said today.

The journalist, Ladislav Tarr, of the Hungarian official news agency, the MTI, was arrested by the Swiss police on January 12.

It is understood here that M. Imre Oltvány, the Hungarian Minister to Switzerland, who was summoned to Budapest last month to report on the arrest, will not return to Berne for the present.—*Reuter.*

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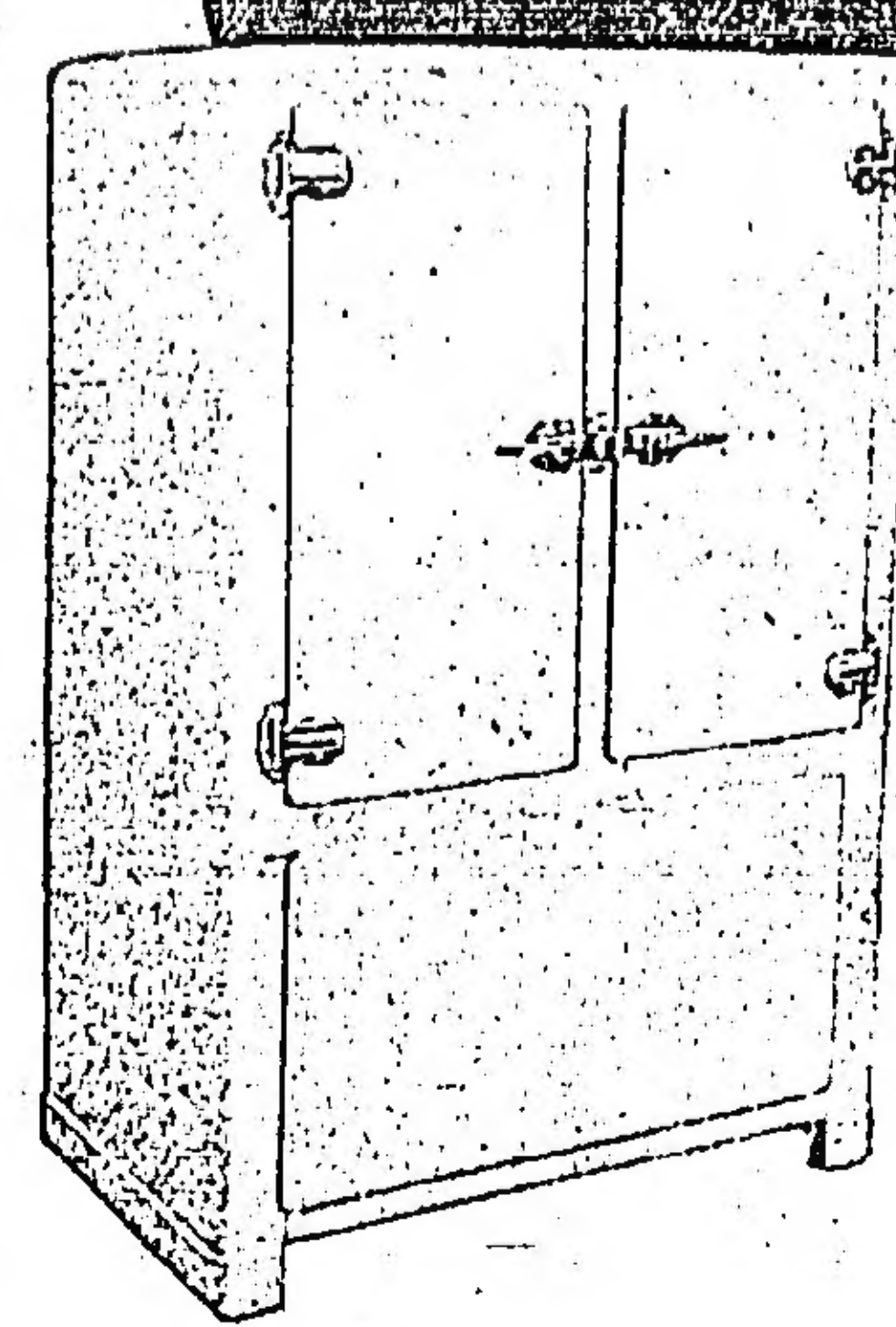
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